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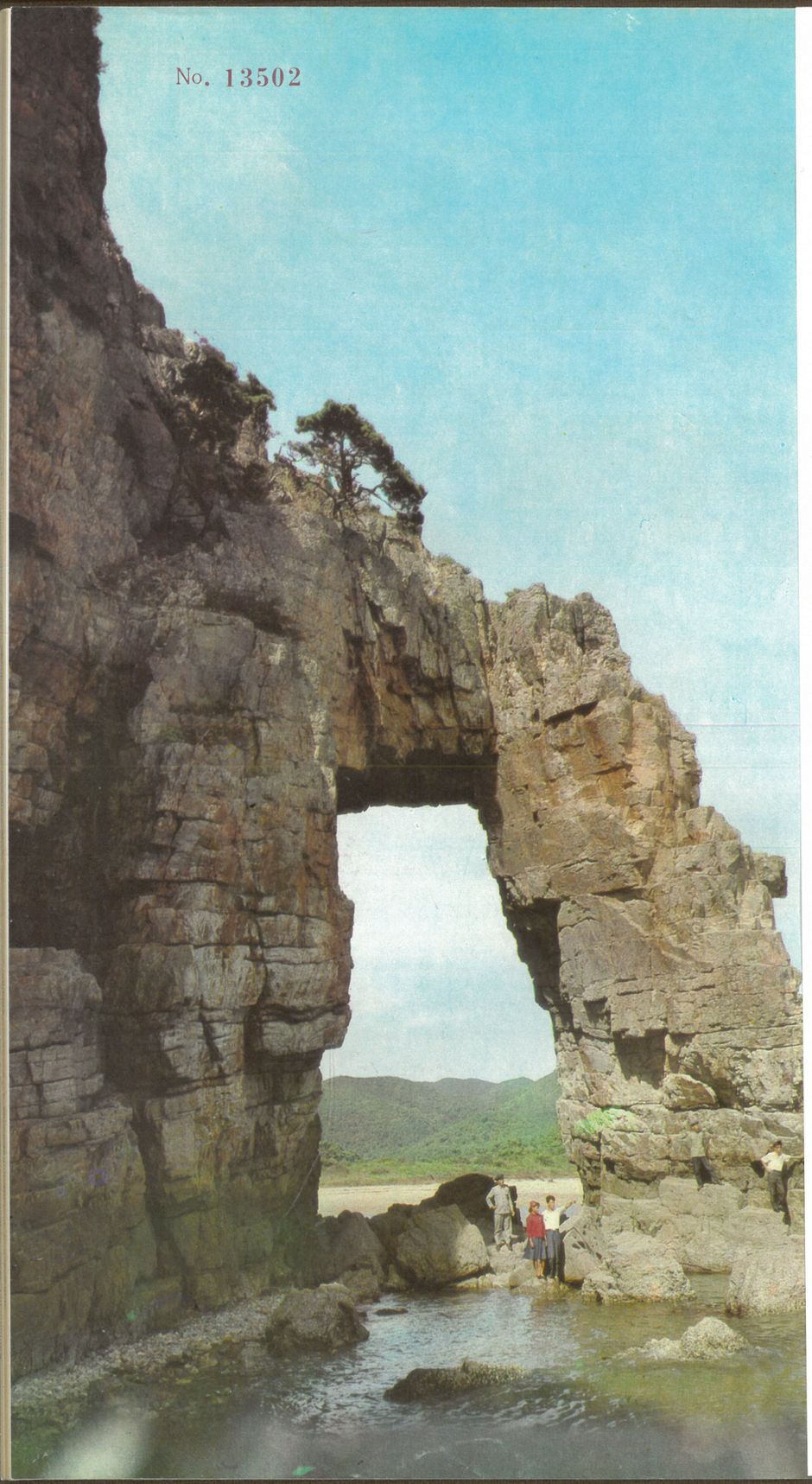

Korea Today

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1980

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives bread and salt from an old man clad in national costume in Prahova county according to the Romanian people's traditional custom of welcoming a distinguished guest

THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG VISITS ROMANIAN SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu

Comrade Kim Il Sung receiving a warm welcome of over 100,000 people along the streets of Ploiesti

Comrade Kim Il Sung, in company with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, inspects a glasshouse near Lake Snagov in the suburbs of Bucharest

Working people of Ploiesti city warmly welcome Comrade Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung attending the funeral service of President Josip Broz Tito

President KIM IL SUNG, Leading a State and Party Delegation, Attends the Funeral Service of President Josip Broz Tito

Korea Today

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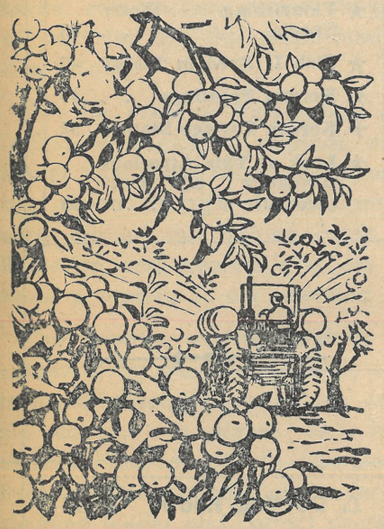

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CONTENTS

35th Anniversary of Victory in Great Anti-Japanese War 7

Information on Visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary, CC, WPK and DPRK President, to the Romanian Socialist Republic 10

President Kim Il Sung Attends Funeral Ceremony of President Josip Broz Tito 13

Powerful Juche Industry 14

Steady Growth of Agricultural Production . . 19

KOREAN REUNIFICATION QUESTION

ROUND-TABLE TALK

Collaboration and Unity—Short Cut to Korean Reunification 22

ESSAY

Reunification Desire Grows Stronger As Time Goes By 28

People in Different Social Systems 29

Kwangju People's Uprising Which Added Another Brilliant Chapter to South Korean People's History of Struggle 31

Korean Reunification Question and International Solidarity 34

Xiaohaerbaling Meeting That Set Out Great Strategy for National Liberation 36

Account of Visit

Children Are Brought Up Dependably 38

(Account of Inspection)

Party Founding Museum (6) 40

A GREAT MAN

A DAY IN ENEMY TERRITORY 42

League of Korean Youth in Japan—A True Overseas Youth Organization of the DPRK 43

(ON THE JUCHE IDEA)
INDEPENDENCE AND CREATIVENESS—ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF MAN 53

GREETING THE SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS

Seething Coal Mine 57
Creation and Innovation 59
Intense Loyalty 60

Travel Note
Along the West Coastline (2) 62

(SERIAL)
MODERN HISTORY OF KOREA (8) 64

A Mother in Sickbed Thinks of Her Homeland . 69

This Is How We Did
Irrigation in Korea (1) 72

ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION
Visit to Korean Folklore Museum (2) 75

RUIN OF SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMY 78

Fable
FOX'S TRAP 79

Developing Countries Strive for Agricultural Progress 80

Ever-Developing National Economy 82

Auspicious Holiday of Indonesian People . . . 83

Salute Singapore's Independence Day 84

(Korea—A Lovely Land)
KAEMA PLATEAU 85

SHORT STORY
Immortal Liaison Agent 87

PHOTOGRAVURES

★ **The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Visits Romanian Socialist Republic . . . 1**
★ **President Kim Il Sung, Leading a State and Party Delegation, Attends the Funeral Service of President Josip Broz Tito 4**
★ **Flourishing Water Sports 45**
★ **Fish Is Bred in Plenty 47**
★ **Korean Paintings . . 49**
★ **Korean Postage Stamps 52**
★ **Look at This Atrocious Bestiality of Cutthroats! . . . 93**

△ **Do You Know! . 91**
△ **News 92**

FRONT COVER: Working people having a good time at the Taesongsan Pleasure Park

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The torch tower and the revolutionary monument erected on Lake Samjiyon to commemorate the revolutionary exploit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who led the Musan area battle to victory during the anti-Japanese armed struggle

INSIDE BACK COVER: Production of electric appliances increases

BACK COVER: Pison Falls in Mt. Myohyang-san

35th Anniversary of Victory In Great Anti-Japanese War

Our people greet the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation — the victory in the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On this occasion they fondly recollect the lasting revolutionary exploits of the great leader who crowned the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle with brilliant victory and accomplished the historic cause of national liberation, and ushered in an era of great national prosperity in our liberated land.

Our country was reduced to a complete colony of Japanese imperialism, a most brutal militarist-feudalistic imperialism, and our people became its slaves early in the 20th century. They fought to liberate themselves from lost nationhood. But, for lack of an outstanding leader and correct strategy and tactics they suffered setbacks and shed much blood in vain.

In the grim days when the whole land was in a sea of blood, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, whom our people had for the first time in their history of thousands of years, appeared as the leader of the revolution, bringing in a new era when the Korean revolution moved from victory to victory with the right guiding idea and strategy and tactics.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the early 1930's on the basis of a scientific analysis of the situation prevailing in our country, the true Communists of Korea advanced a Juche-oriented revolutionary line and embarked on an organized armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors."

The anti-Japanese armed struggle commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, was the first national-liberation struggle in history conducted in a colony to win national sovereignty and independence under the banner of the immortal Juche idea.

With a heroic resolution to save his nation the great leader early started the revolutionary struggle. He delivered the nation and the revolution from crisis and actively promoted the revolution, taking the initiative more firmly when the situation was complex and difficult.

He fathered the Juche idea, formulated the line and policy of struggle from the firm Juche position throughout the anti-Japanese revolution, and settled originally all difficult and complex problems arising from the Korean revolution as a whole — the expansion and strengthening of guerrilla ranks, organizational and ideological preparations for party founding, the formation of the anti-Japanese national united front, the laying of mass foundation for armed struggle, etc.

He set forth the line of armed struggle, the highest form of struggle meeting counterrevolutionary violence with revolutionary viol-

ence, organized the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, and wisely led the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) and our people from victory to victory in the struggle.

Our people and armymen had to wage the unimaginably hard armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist brigands armed to the teeth while obtaining weapons, provisions, clothing and all other supplies by their own efforts without a state-supported rear or foreign support.

This arduous struggle could be crowned with victory only by the respected and beloved leader who is possessed of great ideology and theory, remarkable leadership ability, indomitable fighting spirit, uncommon revolutionary sweep, penetrating insight and brilliant genius.

His military thought and brilliant guerrilla tactics enabled the KPRA to overcome the enemy's numerical and technical superiority and crush their "impregnable" fortresses and "punitive operations," striking terror into their hearts.

Throughout the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle he paid deep attention to the steady expansion and strengthening of our own revolutionary forces, brought together workers, peasants and other broad anti-Japanese revolutionary forces on a countrywide scale under the banner of national liberation, and laid the solid mass foundation of the revolution.

Our people, greatly encouraged by the victorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, supported the KPRA both materially and morally and fought bravely against Japanese imperialism at different places, hastening its downfall.

The great leader put forward absolutely correct revolutionary line and strategy and tactics for each stage of the revolution, ably organized and mobilized the KPRA and our people, and finally defeated Japanese imperialism and splendidly accomplished the historic cause of national liberation.

The great victory of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle was the brilliant triumph of his immortal Juche idea and the precious fruition of his wise and seasoned leadership.

It put an end to the national sufferings of our people, led to the accomplishment of the historic cause of national and class liberation, and paved the highroad to the building of new life and society.

In the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader built up our revolutionary forces, laid the organizational and ideological groundwork for the creation of a revolutionary party and established the glorious revolutionary traditions, the eternal asset of our revolution, of profound and rich contents—the Juche ideological system, the communist revolutionary spirit, the lasting revolutionary exploits and priceless experiences in struggle, the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work.

As they had the brilliant revolutionary traditions, our people could advance along the straight road of victory without any deviation even in the difficult and complex situation after the country's liberation and bring about an epoch-making change in this land.

In last 35 years our people have fought vigorously for sovereignty, independence and socialist construction.

Their country was historically backward and it was divided after liberation. Crushing ceaseless obstructive moves of the enemies at home and abroad and clearing the way to build a new society in such hard conditions, they wrought radical changes in a short time and translated their ideal and desire into a brilliant reality.

Thus, a strong and dignified socialist independent, sovereign state appeared in the East in the era of the glorious Workers' Party guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

But our revolution started in Mt. Paekdusan is not yet complete and national sovereignty is trampled underfoot in a half of the country.

South Korea under the US imperialists' occupation has traveled the road of dependence and ruin over last 35 years and turned into their colony and aggressive military base.

The south Korean economy is dependent on foreign monopoly capital and the people are denied political freedom and elementary democratic rights and ground down by poverty.

The different realities of the north and south of Korea clearly show that sovereignty and independence is the only true road to national dignity, honour and prosperity and to success in the revolution and construction.

It is the unanimous desire and supreme national task of our people to put an early end to tragic national division and reunify the country.

Since the country's division following liberation the Government of the Republic has made every effort for national reunification, regarding it as the most important revolutionary task.

But a serious obstacle lies in the way of national reunification due to the moves of the partitionists within and without and the danger of permanent national division is increasing daily.

With wild ambition of aggression in Korea the US imperialists, entrenched in south Korea, are hindering national reunification in every way, seeking permanent division.

They make the "two Koreas" policy their basic strategy towards Korea and work in every way to materialize it.

The south Korean puppets too seek war and division like the dictator Pak Jung Hi, depending upon the foreign forces, and intensify fascist repression of the people as never before.

National reunification is the sacred task to be carried out by the Korean people themselves.

The Korean people are a wise and brave people who can realize national sovereignty by themselves.

It is an unchangeable law of historical progress that aggressive and interventionist imperialism falls and the people desirous of independence and sovereignty emerge triumphant from their struggle. Our people will surely overcome all obstacles in their way and achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

The Korean revolution has covered the path of great victory.

Under the wise, devoted guidance of the respected and beloved leader a solid foundation for the completion of our revolution through generations has been laid.

The brilliant achievements made by him are firmly guarded by our glorious Party.

The Workers' Party of Korea, a seasoned and tested, ever-victorious iron party, has brilliantly inherited and developed the revolutionary cause started by him and its wise guidance firmly guarantees the final victory of the Korean revolution.

Our people guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party will move from victory to victory forever in any adversity.

Information on Visit of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, General Secretary, CC, WPK and DPRK President, to the Romanian Socialist Republic

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic from May 9 to 12, 1980 at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Everywhere he went during his stay in Romania Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was accorded warm welcome and hospitality, a vivid token of deep respect and reverence, from the Romanian people.

Talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the successes and experiences gained in the socialist construction of the two countries and work of the two Parties and discussed questions of further developing in depth the friendly and cooperative relations between the two Parties and the two countries in all fields and a number of international problems.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding and the two sides reached an identity of views on all the problems discussed.

Both sides pointed to the importance of the problems agreed upon in the past at several meetings and talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Both sides stressed the great significance of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic which was signed in Bucharest in May 1975 to constantly expand and develop the Korea-Romania relations in the spirit of complete equality, mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty, mutual benefits, comradely cooperation and international solidarity, and that the joint statement on deepening friendship and solidarity and developing fraternal cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party and between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic adopted in Pyongyang in May 1978 still remains realistic.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the continued favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two Parties and the two countries in conformity with the principles and idea of the treaty and joint statement adopted between the two countries.

Reaffirming their common determination to actively strive to implement the already signed treaty and agreements, the two sides pointed to the need of expanding the intercourse and contacts between the Parties and governments, developing economic and trade relations, tightening relations between the public organisations and expanding cooperation in all fields including education, science, technique, culture and public health.

Both sides expressed the belief that the strengthening of the multilateral cooperation, friendship and solidarity between the two Parties and the two countries fully coincides with the fundamental interests of the Korean and Romanian peoples and, at the same time, constitutes a great contribution to the sovereignty, independence and the cause of socialism and the world peace.

The respected and beloved leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the policy of realizing the reunification of the country, the supreme national desire of the entire Korean people, independently on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way without any foreign interference.

In accordance with this policy, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced recently new proposals for solving the reunification question through dialogue and collaboration between the north and the south.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, expressed once again the full support and solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Socialist Republic for the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on resolutely opposing the "two Koreas" plot, forcing all foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and expressed the belief that the accomplishment of the cause of Korean reunification will contribute to the stability of world peace.

Exchanging views on the international problems, the heads of the two Parties and two states pointed out that the current development of the international situation substantiates that the appraisals and conclusions given in the joint documents already adopted between the two Parties and two countries were just and realistic.

Analysing the international situation, both sides noted that the fundamentally opposed two forces are locked in a fierce struggle in the international arena.

The struggle of the people against the imperialist and colonialist policies and for the consolidation of national independence is growing stronger. And the policy of the imperialists for the redivision of the sphere of influence is becoming undisguised and the tendency toward suppressing and exploiting the people and encroaching upon national independence and sovereignty is getting pronounced. The present situation accentuates more than ever before the importance of strengthened cooperation and unity among the socialist countries, non-aligned countries, developing countries and democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and for defence of peace and security.

Both sides emphasized that it is essential for all countries to observe the principles of complete equality and non-interference in other's internal affairs, respect each other's national independence and sovereignty and respect the right of each people to decide their own destiny and freely choose the road of economic and social development.

Both sides laid stress on the necessity of ending the arms race, realizing overall disarmament including the removal of nuclear weapons, disbanding all the military blocs, withdrawing the foreign military bases and troops from other's territories and creating denuclearized zones and peace zones in various regions of the world.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed support to and solidarity with the struggle of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Socialist Republic for achieving peace and security in Europe and realizing disarmament against arms buildup in

this region. The relaxation of tension in Europe is conducive to world peace and security.

Regarding it as one of the most acute problems at present to do away with the backwardness of the developing countries, both sides emphasized the necessity of radically transforming the old system and structure, establishing a new fair international economic order free from exploitation, removing economic inequality among nations and ensuring a rapid progress of the developing countries.

Both sides warmly welcomed the proclamation of independence in Zimbabwe. This victory of the Zimbabwean people was brought by a persistent struggle entailing heavy sacrifices and it is an event which opened a new epoch in their history. The victory of the Zimbabwean people showed that nothing could bar the struggle of the people to win freedom and independence and achieve economic development of socialism.

Both sides expressed support to the struggle of the Namibian people and South African people against imperialism and colonialism and for achieving the national independence and choosing a road of free development in conformity with their will and interests and resolutely called for the complete and immediate abolition of racial discrimination and apartheid policy.

The heads of the two Parties and two states stressed that all efforts should be made to solve all conflicts and disputes between nations through negotiations, prevent the occurrence of a new conflict and normalize relations among all countries.

Both sides consider that Israel should withdraw from all the Arab lands it occupied in 1967, the Palestinian problem be solved through the attainment of legitimate rights including the founding of its independent state, and energetic activities be conducted to achieve a comprehensive, fair and durable peace in the Middle East on the basis of the guarantee of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries in this region.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity for the struggle of Asian, African and Latin American peoples against the imperialist aggression and interference and all manner of domination and inequality and for the independent development of the countries.

Both sides highly appreciated the great role of the non-aligned movement in international relations and its role in opposing domination and subjugation and bloc policy and in solving complex international problems facing mankind at present in the interest of peoples.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, reaffirmed the resolution of the two Parties to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all Communist, Workers' and Socialist Parties and democratic political parties on the principle of independence and equality based on respect for the rights of each party to independently implement the political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics in conformity with the realities of its country for social progress and world peace and for the revolutionary transformation of society.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the results of the Romanian visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and manifested the conviction that the meeting and talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, will make a great contribution to the strengthening of unity of socialist countries and the international communist and working-class movements and to the cause of world peace, being a new event of important significance in the history of militant solidarity and friendship between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples.

Bucharest, May 12, 1980

President KIM IL SUNG Attends Funeral Ceremony of President JOSIP BROZ TITO

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, leading a State and Party delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visited Yugoslavia from May 7 to 9 to attend the funeral ceremony of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

President Kim Il Sung, leading the State and Party delegation, laid a wreath before the bier of President Josip Broz Tito lying in state in the building of the Federal Assembly of the SFRY and observed a moment's silence, and called on the Yugoslav State and Party leaders to offer condolences on the loss of their President.

Then he wrote in the mourners' book the words in memory of the deceased and signed it.

The words written in the mourners' book are as follows:

I express deep condolences on the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and our close friend.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito was the distinguished national hero and outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people who took the road of the revolution in his early years and devoted his whole life to the freedom and happiness of the working class and working people of Yugoslavia.

He was a fine revolutionary fighter and a prominent political figure of our times who founded the non-aligned movement for the strengthening and development of the national liberation struggle and the international working-class movement and bravely fought with indomitable fighting spirit for the establishment of the fair international relations based on mutual respect of independence and for peace and security in the world.

A shining place in modern history is held by the undying services of Comrade Tito who built a powerful party of the working class, led the anti-fascist people's liberation war to victory, then achieved the equality and unity of different nationalities of Yugoslavia and opened the road of socialist construction based on self-management, thereby converting his country, once backward, into an independent and prospering socialist state, and making a great contribution to the common cause of the world's people for independence, sovereignty and building a new society.

The distinguished role played by Comrade Tito in the overall efflorescence and development of the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia is deeply engraved on the memory of our people.

Though Comrade Josip Broz Tito passed away, his noble name and precious exploits performed for the sacred cause of the revolutionary people of the world for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism will remain forever.

President Kim Il Sung, leading the State and Party delegation, took part in the funeral ceremony of President Tito.

Then President Kim Il Sung met the Yugoslav State and Party leaders and once again expressed his deep condolences to them on the death of President Tito, and had talks with them in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

During his stay in Yugoslavia, Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, met the Party and State leaders of different countries.

POWERFUL JUCHE INDUSTRY

In 35 years after the country's liberation our industry has made mushrooming progress.

Our preliberation economy was very weak.

We had few factories of major processing industries including engineering industry.

In 1944 the engineering and metal-working industries accounted for only 1.6 per cent of the total value of industrial output and the textile industry in the northern half of the country produced 0.14 metre of fabric per head of the population.

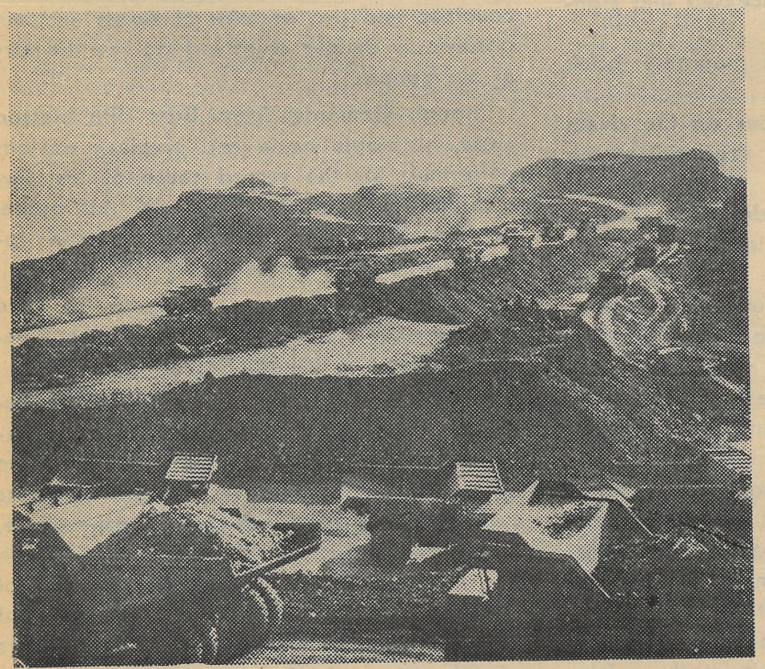
Our industry developed rapidly after liberation.

Today the northern half of the Republic is dotted with bases of mining, metallurgical, engineering, electric power, chemical, building-material and other heavy industries, modern light industry factories and fishing industry bases.

This demonstrates convincingly that we have built up a powerful independent national industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We have been building socialism for more than 30 years, and our greatest pride with regard to it is that we have built an independent national economy in our country. Since we have built such an economy we are firmly maintaining independence and pursuing an independent policy."



Part of the opencast at the Musan Mine

We owe the signal progress of our industry to the great leader who set forth the line of building an independent national economy and wisely guided our people to implement it.

Preliberation Annual Industrial Output in Five Days

The world is accustomed to calculate the speed of industrialization and the growth rate of industry with centuries and decades as the unit. But we brought about miraculous growth of our Juche industry with years and months as the unit.

Here are some figures.

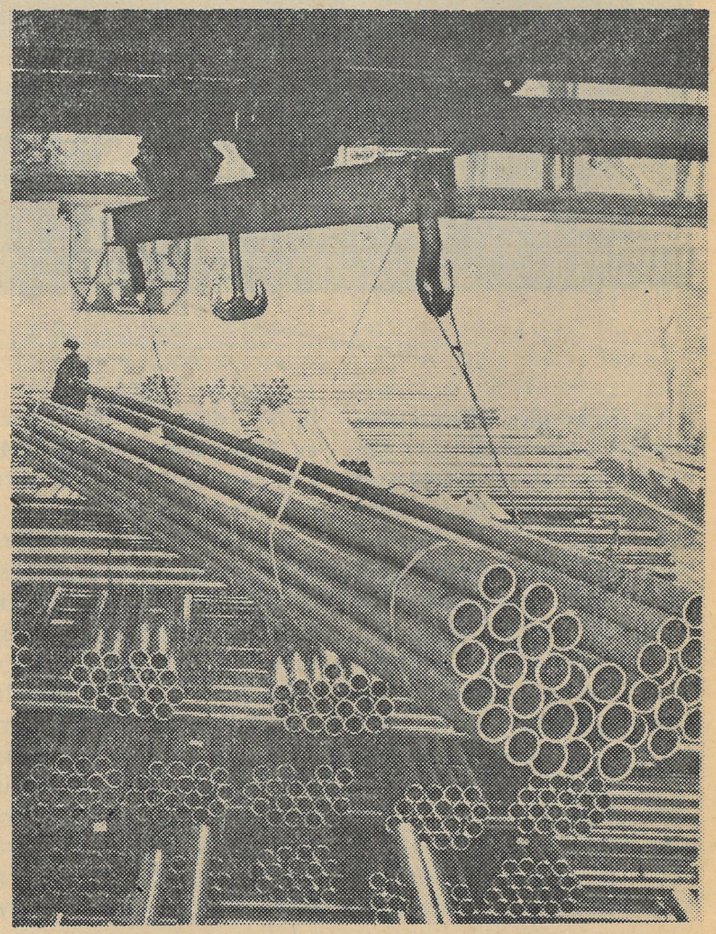
In 1978, our industrial output grew 229.5 times as against 1946.

1979 witnessed an industrial growth of 15 per cent over 1978.

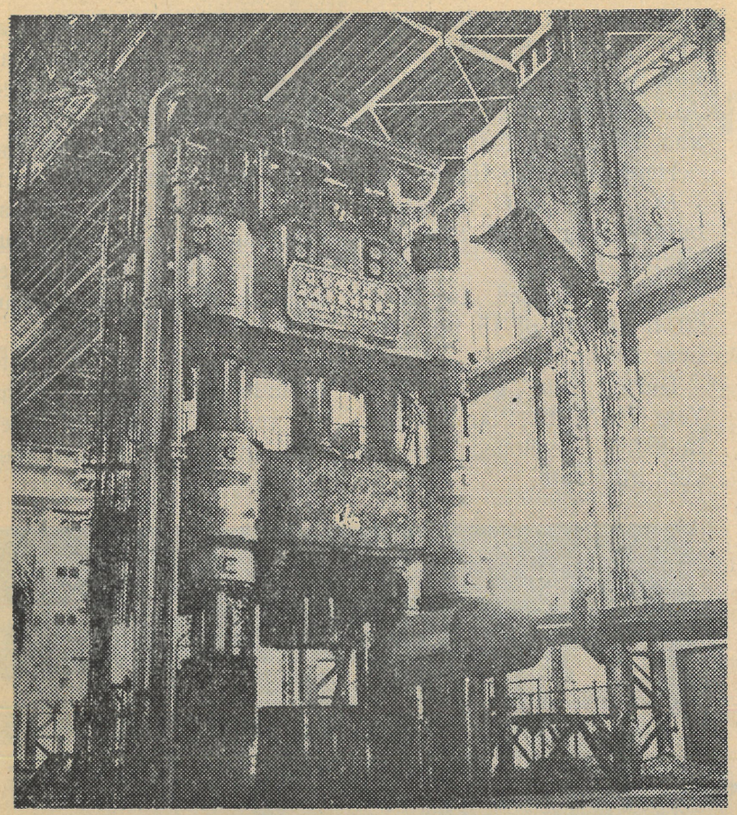
During the grand Six-Year (1971-76) Plan too our industry developed at a very high rate.

In 1976 our industrial output grew 2.5 times as compared with 1970 when we completed in 14 years industrialization, which the advanced countries with a long history of industrial development had carried out in a few centuries, and declared ours a socialist industrial state.

The annual growth rate of industrial output for the six years averaged 16.3 per cent, instead of 14 per cent planned.



Production of drawn steel pipe increases



The 6,000-ton press made with our technique and efforts

Small wonder foreign economists interested in the economic development of our country call it a "miracle".

In 1977 our industry produced much more than what it turned out in the first five years of the last Seven-Year Plan and it put out in five days what it produced in the preliberation year of 1944.

The Kangson Steel Complex increased its output nearly 800 times in 1978 as against 1948 and produces in six days as much steel as was turned out in 1948, and rolled steel in three days.

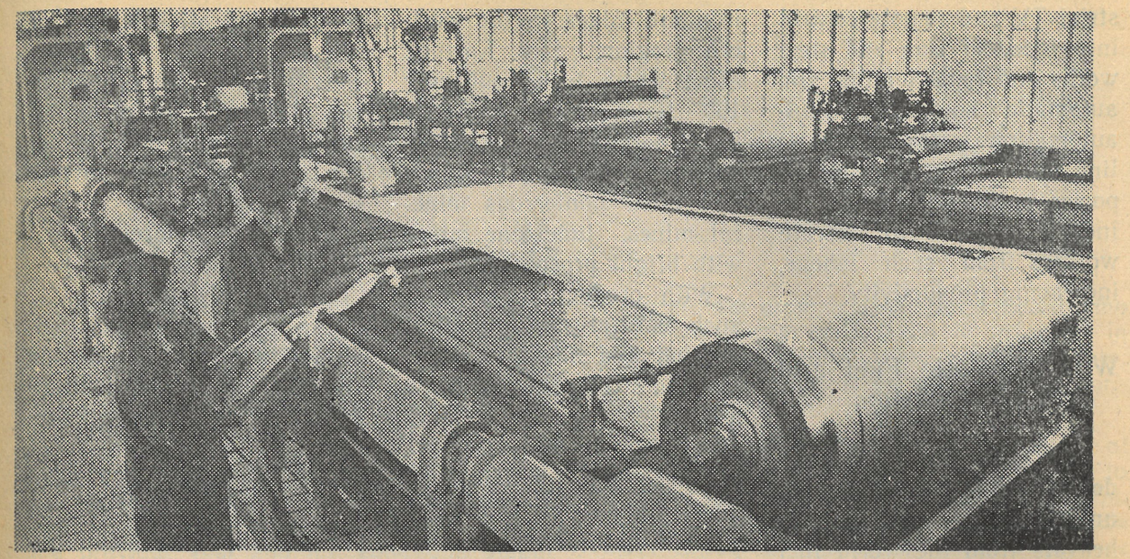
Our light industry is provided with all branches including the modern textile industry producing more than 600 million metres of good fabrics, food industry and daily necessity industry.

The indicator of a country's economic might and industrial development is per-capita output.

Our country has already reached or greatly surpassed the advanced countries in the per-capita output of major industrial goods.

Self-Supply of Machines—98 Per Cent

Our industry is a many-sidedly developed, independent and modern one which is structurally perfect and equipped with up-to-date techniques. It builds various machine tools and large machines and equipment needed for the Juche-orientation, modernization and applica-



Part of the vertical spinning shop of the February 8 Vinalon Complex

tion of science in the national economy and meets 98 per cent of the needs for machines and equipment with its own products.

A foreign journalist who has recently been to our country said: "98 per cent of self-supply of machines is wonderful indeed. Even the advanced countries of the world have not reached such a high level. This country even exports machines to scores of countries. This is a miracle."

In the preliberation years our country could not make even simple farm implements properly. But today we manufacture 5,000-metre boring machine, 300-hp bulldozer, 10-cubic metre excavator, 200,000-kva transformer, 20-metre lathe, 18-metre turning lathe, 60-ton waggon, 2,500-hp medium-speed engine, 3,000-hp high-speed engine, 20,000-ton cargo ship, and other large machines and equipment.

We also produce complete sets of equipment for hydroelectric power stations, metallurgical works, chemical factories, cement mills, light industry factories and other modern factories.

The factories in this domain make in only a few hours what were produced in 1945.

In 1971-August 1975 more than 1,000 modern factories were built and started operation in our country. This means that our industry built machines and equipment for over 200 modern factories every year.

Four years later, in 1979 more than 3,000 construction projects were completed in the industrial domain, reinforcing our industry.

We also export lots of machines and plants and rolled steel to scores of countries.

The rapidly developing engineering industry frees our working people from hard, heat-affected and harmful labour.

Long-distance belt conveyors in the Unryul and Komdok Mines, the nearly 100-km Musan-Chongjin dressed ore pipeline, indu-

strial TV and remote control introduced at iron and steel works and cement mills, and automatic equipment, semi-automation and automatic line and assembly line in power, engineering and light industries serve to liberate workers from such labour, increasing productivity.

With Domestic Fuel and Raw Materials

Our industry is steadily developing at a high rate, unaffected by economic upheavals from the world fuel and raw material crises, as it has strong fuel, raw material and power bases of its own.

We have coal and ore mines everywhere in the country—the Anju District Coal Mining Complex known for good coal and rich deposits, the Kaechon, Sunchon, Tokchon and Kowon District Coal Mining Complexes, collieries in the northern region, the Musan Mine which will produce 10 million tons of magnetic ore a year and iron ore mines in the western region, the Komdok Mine which turns out over 100 times more minerals than in the preliberation days and Kapsan, February and other nonferrous mineral mines, limestone mines with bright prospects....

With production bases of such natural raw materials as coal and minerals enlarged and strong botanical raw material bases of local industry built up, metallurgical, chemical and building-material industries and processed raw material production further strengthened.

Thus we came to have developed solid raw-material bases producing natural raw materials, processed raw materials and synthetic raw materials.

Our heavy industry and light industry are developing in reliance on domestic fuel and raw materials.

We have strong power bases, as well as fuel and raw material bases.

We meet over 75 per cent of the need of industry for raw materials with domestic ones, which firmly guarantees the Juche character, independence and stability of our industry and further strengthens it.

About this, a foreign journalist said after his inspection of our country:

"As the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has an independent agriculture unaffected by the climate and an industry most of whose raw materials and fuel are domestic ones, the present world economic crisis cannot influence its economy at all."

As seen above, our industry is structurally perfect and independent and rests on strong technical foundations. So it can firmly guarantee our working people's independence and dignity and rich and cultured life.

This is the brilliant fruition of the great leader's policy of building Juche industry and demonstrates its correctness and vitality.

Chon Hang Gi

Steady Growth of Agricultural Production

The world now suffers from food crisis.

The experts of many countries attribute it to the reduction of agricultural production from the influence of the cold front or to the failure of grain production to keep pace with the growth of population.

According to data, last year the agricultural production of the world decreased by more than 60,000,000 tons as compared with the previous year and the per-capita output of food by 3.3 per cent.

A Western paper wrote that the present food crisis is more serious than the fuel crisis in 1973-74 and that its prospect is dark.

Now let's see Korea's farming situation and its prospect.

OVERFULL RICE BOWL

In our country agricultural production goes up every year. We produced 9 million tons of grain last year. Our grain production increased 3.2 times during the period from 1950 to last year. Our grain output was 2,790,000 tons in 1949.

What is the secret?

It is entirely due to the Juche-based agricultural policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his correct guidance.

We can cite many examples of this.

First, the water problem has been fully solved in our country. Almost all destructive consequences of the cold front are the work of water. The scorching heat wave and unseasonable flood ruin the green fields in a twinkle.

The world had its First Water Conference in 1977, feeling the seriousness of the water problem. But irrigation had been completed in the main in our country nearly 20 years before the conference called for the storage and sparing use of water.

When the great leader put forward the policy of giving precedence to irrigation in the technical reconstruction of agriculture, some people said that we should give priority to mechanization as other countries did.

Proceeding from the concrete conditions of our country, however, he led our people to a grand nature-remaking work for irrigation. The result was that about 1,500 man-made lakes appeared and nearly 40,000 kilometres of waterways ramified all over the country from the plain to mountainous areas in a very short space of time.

Rivers and reservoirs are interconnected for irrigation and our irrigation system can both water and drain fields, preventing the damages of all floods and droughts. This is a main factor in high and stable harvest.

Our grain output grew from 2.87 million tons in 1956 to 3.2 million tons in 1957, 3.7 million tons in 1958, 7 million tons in 1974, over 8 million tons in 1976, 8.5 million tons in 1977 and 9 million tons in 1979. This is no wonder to all.

Tractors and fertilizers account for high and stable harvest. We have six tractors per 100 hectares of fields in plain areas and apply 1.5 tons of fertilizers to every hectare.

We also owe our rich crop to the original Juche methods of farming, which the great leader, basing himself on a deep scientific analysis of the world trend of agricultural development, worked out in the garden of his residence and in the course of his unending on-the-spot guidance given under the broiling sunrays and in the rain and snow.

Indeed, our arable land is extremely limited. Mountains cover 80 per cent of our territory. Only 1.4 million hectares of cultivated land is fit for mechanization and the farming season is short. Regional difference of soils is great and valleys have different temperatures.

That is why we have constantly improved

and perfected farming methods to suit our country—every-plant-counting culture, seed improvement, the planting of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time, introduction of cold-bed seedlings, the establishment of scientific fertilizing and irrigation systems, etc. These are our Juche farming methods of great vitality based on scientific and technical principle.

Scientification and intensification of agriculture pay well.

From 1961 to 1976 the world's per-hectare rice harvest increased by 375 kg. But our per-hectare rice harvest, which had been 2-3 tons in the past, rose to 5.9 tons throughout the country in 1974, the tenth anniversary year of the publication of the rural theses by the great leader. Last year many cooperative farms produced over 10 tons of rice per hectare. In 1976 the world's per-hectare maize harvest was 2.825 tons but our country reached the 5-ton mark already in 1974. Last year many counties and cooperative farms harvested from 8 to over 12 tons of maize from every hectare. This is not the work of nature alone.

A member of an agricultural delegation from Africa said: Seeds germinate in the soil and develop into plants that bear fruits thanks to water and the sun. But in Korea people do everything at their will. Her experience shows that man is master of farming.

BRIGHT PROSPECT

Our firm foundations of agricultural production offer a bright prospect. Reserves for increased grain output are inexhaustible, and our people know where they are.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If...all our people are to live in well-being always, we will have to raise the growth rate for grain production faster than the population growth rate, and reach the goal of ten million tons of grain set by the Party.

"In order to increase grain production continuously at a high rate to reach this goal, we must push ahead with projects for remodelling nature vigorously."

Our main direction of rapidly increasing grain production is to keep per-unit area output rising while carrying on grand nature-remaking work to expand the arable land.

Natural conditions for food production cannot be always ideal.

That is why people strive ceaselessly to remake nature in accord with their will and interests. After liberation, our people newly brought hundreds of thousands of hectares of land under rice cultivation through such a grand struggle as making river water go over mountains.

Nature is never unconquerable. With this faith and will our people will combat on with nature, creating everything needed in this land. At present we are working hard to lay out terraced fields. This fits in with our country which is rich in mountains and sharp slopes.

If we terrace and irrigate 150,000 hectares of fields by 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, we will be able to more than treble their grain yield.

Land rezoning creates good conditions for obtaining new land and introducing comprehensive farm mechanization. We are doing this work with a goal of obtaining 100,000 hectares of new land.

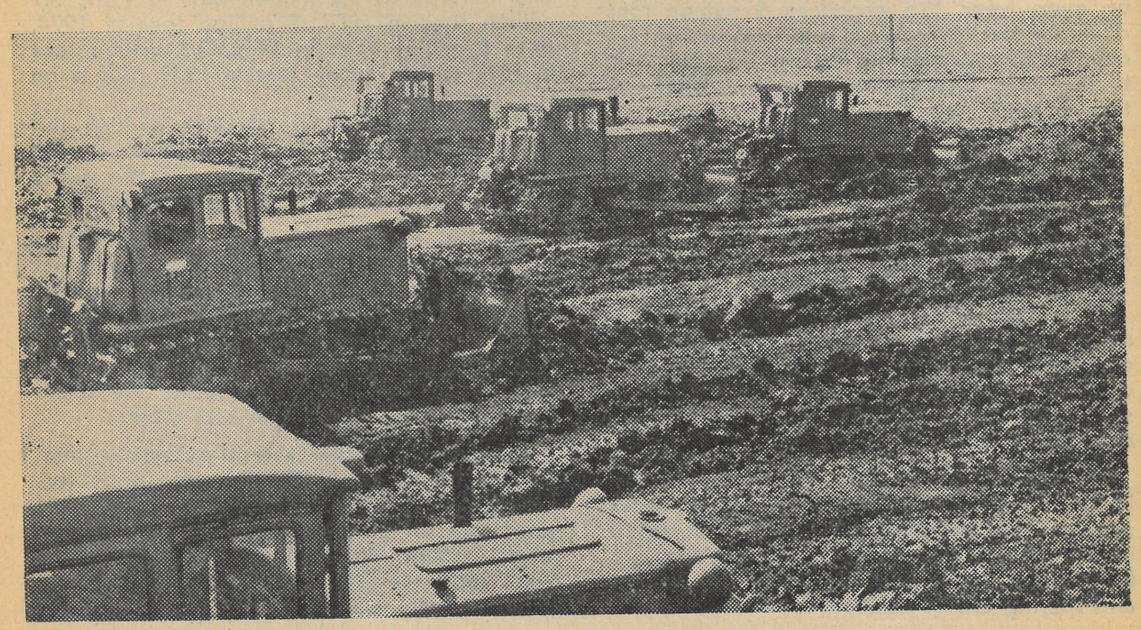
Under the new long-range plan we are vigorously carrying on a tideland reclamation work to obtain 100,000 hectares of new land. If we expand the arable land and do scientific and technical farming as required by the Juche methods of farming, our grain production will rise sharply before long. In 1984 we will have 10 tractors per 100 hectares of farmland and apply more than two tons of chemical fertilizers to one hectare. This confirms our confidence of the future.

We will hit the 10 million-ton grain target in near future without fail. The figure is 5.3 times bigger than that in 1946, the year after liberation. We could not even think of such a figure at that time. But we reached the 9 million-ton mark last year and have set a 9.5 million-ton target this year.

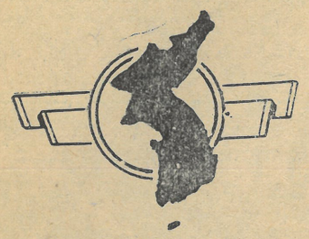
The target is not a dream. It is coming true now. We will set higher and higher goals and attain them without fail as hitherto.

Han Bong Chan

Lands are turned into fertile ones



Tractor drivers, fighters for farm mechanization



Round-table Talk

Collaboration and Unity—Short Cut to Korean Reunification

PARTICIPANTS:

RYO YON GU, Vice-Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland

Dr., Prof. and Acad.
KIM SOK HYONG, Director of the History Institute under the Academy of Social Sciences

O RYONG GAP, Department Director of the Fishery Commission

Our magazine's EDITORIAL WRITER

EDITORIAL WRITER: This August our people greet the 35th anniversary of national liberation. This means that 35 years have passed since national division.

Greeting the liberation day, we feel an irresistible desire for early reunification.

I would like to talk with you about collaboration and unity which are vital to the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Pressing National Desire

O RYONG GAP: August 15, 1945 was an unforgettable day of emotion and joy for our people. The scenes of the day are vivid in my memory even today, scores of years after liberation. That day I, a boy of ten or so, went with my friends to the town. The streets were crowded with passers-by.

I asked a young man with a bundle flung around his shoulders where he was going. He said he was going home to live a life worthy of a human being, instead of wandering from place to place to earn a living, as General Kim Il Sung liberated the country and made him master of the country and his home village.

KIM SOK HYONG: I was in Seoul that time. The whole city bubbled over with excitement and merriment. People, men and women and young and old, came out into the streets and sang and danced for the joy of liberation.

At the glad news of arrival in Seoul of the sun of the nation General Kim Il Sung I went to the railway station plaza. People were giving cheers, shedding tears of emotion. Their features are still vivid in my memory.

We little thought that the US imperialists would occupy the southern half of the liberated country and bisect our lovely land of 3,000 *ri*.

Thirty-five years have gone by since then. It is nearly equivalent to the period of occupation of our country by Japanese imperialism.

In these long years the US imperialists have forced untold misfortunes and sufferings upon our people, the south Korean people in particular, playing master in the southern half of the country.

Our people have lived on the same territory as a nation for thousands of years. Their language is the same and they have created one history and culture.

It is intolerable that such people have long suffered from division imposed upon them by the outside forces.

National reunification is a pressing problem whose solution does not brook a moment's delay, the supreme desire of the whole nation. We must open the door to reunification through collaboration and unity.

Transcending Difference in Ideologies and Social Systems

RYO YON GU: The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The fundamental guarantee of independent and peaceful reunification lies in great national unity."

After the country's division by the US imperialist occupation of south Korea the north and south covered different paths and had different ideologies, ideals and social systems.

Therefore, if one side insists only on its ideology and ideal and imposes them on the other side, reunification will never be realized.

National reunification is a great task for the interests of the whole nation. So, only when all the nation unites, the reunification question can be solved successfully in accord with the will of the people of all strata.

That is why the great leader teaches that in order to carry out the national task of reunification the north and south should put forward a common idea—the national idea—transcending their differences and, on this basis, achieve the great unity of the whole nation.

EDITORIAL WRITER: We have declared more than once that we will not impose our socialist system and ideology on south Korea and we are ready to promote unity with any political party in south Korea according to the idea of great national unity, without regard to the present institutions of south Korea and the ideologies cherished by its people, and we have taken practical measures for it.

This January we sent letters to leaders of political parties and organizations in south Korea and the south Korean authorities and to overseas Korean nationals. There was a wide response in south Korea and abroad.

Participants in the round-table talk

KIM SOK HYONG: Recently we received a letter in the joint name of the Permanent Adviser to the Democratic Koreans United in Americas who is Senior Chairman of the Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification, the Chairman of the Paedal Soldiers' Society and other personages abroad.

They proposed to meet us in support of the policy of great national unity set forth by the great leader.

O RYONG GAP: I read it in the newspaper. Their ideologies and ideals are different from ours. But they are at one with us on the point of reunifying and saving the divided country and nation and responded to our offer, I think.

One with the last vestige of national conscience cannot be indifferent to national unity for reunification.

As you know, national reunification is a problem of taking back our territory and people from the US imperialists and establishing national sovereignty on a country-wide scale. The struggle for reunification therefore is that between the forces for national sovereignty and the foreign forces of aggression, between patriots and quislings. So all Koreans, except for a handful of foreign aggressors' stooges and quislings, can unite for reunification.

KIM SOK HYONG: In view of historical experience, national unity is quite possible.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and waged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, many conscientious nationalists and patriotic religionists fought for national liberation hand in hand with Korean Communists, upholding his policy of united front.

It is widely known that many independence army units under the command of Ryang Se Bong and other nationalists fought together with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army according to the great leader's policy of national united front during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Chondoist Pak In Jin too fought together with Korean Communists for national liberation in support of the great leader's policy of the anti-Japanese national united front.

After liberation Ryo Un Hyong did so as well.

RYO YON GU: My father, Ryo Un Hyong, was President of the People's Party in south Korea after liberation. He did not know what and how to do in the complex situation in south Korea after liberation. He came to Pyongyang across the 38th Parallel to meet the great leader General Kim Il Sung. After that he changed completely. He used to say in excitement: "The General took a heavy load off my mind and made me know where Korea should go." And he gave his life for anti-US, national-salvation united front, the policy put forward by the great leader.

KIM SOK HYONG: The finest example of national unity is the April North-South Joint Conference.

In 1948 the great leader proposed the joint conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea in order to unite all the patriotic forces in both parts of Korea to frustrate the separate election of the US imperialists and their stooges for national division and the establishment of the puppet government. The conference was attended by over 690 representatives of 56 political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea with different ideologies and ideals.

Among them were representatives of democratic political parties and organizations, representatives of middle-of-the-road political parties and representatives of right-wing political parties with national conscience and even the die-hard leaders of right-wing nationalists like Kim Gu.

According to the policy of unity for national salvation set forth by the great leader at the conference, all the patriotic democratic forces of Korea fought resolutely and totally frustrated the treacherous separate elections, dealing a telling blow to the splittist moves of the US imperialists.

The conference clearly showed through actual struggle that our nation can fight in unity for the national cause, irrespective of ideologies and ideals.

O RYONG GAP: The people in the northern half of the Republic and all segments of people in south Korea—workers, peasants, youth and students, men of speech, religious men and politicians and so on — must form

a countrywide national united front under the banner of national reunification and come out as one man in the sacred struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Many-sided Collaboration

EDITORIAL WRITER: The important way to achieve great national unity and reunify the country is north-south collaboration, I think.

RYO YON GU: You are right. Great national unity is the fundamental guarantee of independent, peaceful reunification, and north-south collaboration is a practical measure for it.

The 35-year-old tragic division created deep distrust and misunderstanding between the north and south and cut national ties in all spheres of social life.

North-south collaboration therefore is essential to dispel the distrust and misunderstanding and create an atmosphere of trust and understanding, rejoin the severed national ties and pave the way for peaceful reunification.

KIM SOK HYONG: Quite true. Collaboration is an absolute must for the improvement of the north-south relations and the settlement of the reunification problem.

North-south collaboration must be realized in many spheres, political, economic, cultural and military. In the economic domain measures must be taken first of all to jointly exploit and use underground resources.

According to data released, south Korea imports 80-90 per cent of iron ore it needs and this year it is going to import 4,500,000 tons of anthracite.

It is therefore advisable to jointly exploit good iron ore and anthracite deposited inexhaustibly in the northern half and use them for the development of the ruined national industry in south Korea.

The north and south must open their fishing grounds to each other and allow fishermen to catch fish freely. Director O Ryong Gap has much to speak about this, I think.

O RYONG GAP: Fishermen feel a greater pain from national division than anyone else in this land, I must say.

Of late fish shoaled into our northern fishing ground. I went there in a large trawler with fishermen. They had a rich haul of it. They caught fish, pursuing the shoals. But, for the Military Demarcation Line they could not go to the south. They said with a pained heart that the hateful Demarcation Line created by the US imperialists keeps the fishermen in two parts of Korea from catching fish even in their own seas where fishes move about freely.

Much-better equipped Japanese boats come in fleets to the fishing grounds of the south, and fish is on the decrease and so the south Korean fishermen earnestly wish to come to the rich fishing grounds of the north, I heard.

KIM SOK HYONG: Not only fishermen. Peasants also undergo terrible sufferings in south Korea. There are no modern irrigation facilities and afforestation and water conservancy are neglected. As a result, crop damages from drought, flood and abnormal weather increase yearly and the peasants suffer dire distress.

More than 500,000 peasants fail in farming and leave their home villages every year. Last year nearly one million peasants did so.

If the experiences, technique and equipment of the northern half which is praised by the world people as a "land of irrigation" are used for irrigation in south Korea, south Korea's agriculture will be developed in a short time and the age-old desire of peasants for irrigation met.

Economic collaboration will greatly help to develop south Korea's economy, raise the living standard of workers, peasants and fishermen and settle the problem of unemployment which is a big social problem in south Korea.

Cultural collaboration will make it possible to prevent the spread of Yankee and Japanese culture and style of life and develop in a unified way our brilliant national culture.

EDITORIAL WRITER: Military collaboration will bring about a radical change in eliminating the present military confronta-

tion, easing tension and improving the north-south relations.

RYO YON GU: Certainly. Now the huge armed forces of the north and south stand face to face with the Military Demarcation Line in between. This is the chief cause of increasing tension.

It is imperative to avert war danger as there are tens of thousands of US troops and many nuclear weapons in south Korea and large aggressive forces are threatening our people even at this very moment.

We are one nation and have no reason at all to fight each other with arms.

It is only the aggressive forces of the US and Japan that incite our nation to confrontation and war.

O RYONG GAP: The north-south military confrontation is a threat to peace and the cause of distrust and misunderstanding.

When two men have daggers in their bosoms they are on their guard against each other.

Military collaboration will make it possible to eliminate military confrontation, consolidate peace in our country, dispel distrust and achieve strong unity.

KIM SOK HYONG: North-south political collaboration is especially important.

Political collaboration will promote economic, cultural, military and diplomatic collaboration more mightily and smoothly.

The introduction of a confederation as proposed by the great leader will open a decisive phase in improving the north-south relations and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

RYO YON GU: North-south collaboration will dispel the long-accumulated distrust and misunderstanding gradually and enable the north and south to understand and trust each other, which will lead to the harmony and union of fellow countrymen, the unity of the whole nation and finally to independent, peaceful reunification.

That is why since national division we proposed time and again to the south Korean side to end foreign interference and unite strength with us. We have advanced concrete ways for collaboration in various domains and made every sincere effort for their realization.

But our effort bore no fruits. This is entirely due to the anti-reunification position of the south Korean side.

KIM SOK HYONG: As you know, the south Korean authorities are more undisguisedly following the policy of depending on the US, their master, and entering into a closer political, economic and military tie-up with the Japanese reactionaries, instead of collaboration and unity with us.

They brought in foreign monopoly capital without limit and made the south Korean economy entirely dependent on it, and are staging more frantically war exercises against us, begging the US imperialist aggression troops to stay on in south Korea.

O RYONG GAP: This year they conducted military exercises almost every day such as "Magex-80," "south Korea-US joint air supply exercise," "Shield-80," "Team Spirit-80," "Two Dragons-80," "south Korea-US joint mobile exercise," etc.

EDITORIAL WRITER: The traitor Pak Jung Hi, who had obstructed reunification and harshly suppressed the people with the backing of the outside forces, was shot by his right-hand man.

The present south Korean authorities must know this clearly.

We want reunification and badly need unity. So we declared that we don't ask about the past doings and are ready to unite with even those who committed crimes against the country and the nation in the past if they go the right path, repenting of their past.

Genuine Dialogue for Reunification

EDITORIAL WRITER: If the north and south are to pave the way for reunification through collaboration and unity, it is important to have contact and dialogue.

Would you kindly tell me about this?

RYO YON GU: In order to reunify the country independently without outside interference, on a democratic principle and peacefully without recourse to force of arms,

Koreans should meet, have heart-to-heart negotiations and work out a right solution to the problem. In other words, I consider dialogue and negotiation as an absolute must for peaceful reunification.

That is why the Government of our Republic has made every effort for north-south dialogue and negotiation.

The dialogue held in 1972 and 1973 for the realization of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and the contact of the liaison delegates of both sides for the formation of the Preparatory Committee for National Reunification in the spring of last year were fruits of our efforts.

But two dialogues failed to attain the desired aim and were broken up due to the insincere attitude of the south Korean side.

Even after the rupture of dialogue we strove to have negotiations out of our patriotic desire.

As you know, we proposed to the south Korean side to have dialogue, calling for opening the wayout for the nation with collaboration, unity and reunification after the dictator was killed last October and a new situation was created in south Korea. This January we sent letters to leaders of political parties and organizations in south Korea and to the south Korean authorities, letters proposing to meet with us to have heart-to-heart talks about the problems concerning national reunification.

Thus both sides reached an agreement on contacts of their Premiers and for their contacts working-level delegates' meeting was arranged.

O RYONG GAP: National reunification concerns the vital interests of the whole nation. So the north-south dialogue must be an extensive one attended by not only the north and south Korean authorities but representatives of political parties and organizations and overseas compatriots.

Nevertheless, even the working-level delegates' meeting for Premiers' contacts faces serious difficulties.

KIM SOK HYONG: For success in dialogue, both sides must approach it from the sincere attitude toward reunification and understand and cooperate with each other. But the south Korean side does not do so.

It uses dialogue not for reunification but for permanent division.

At the talk with us, it, insisting on unreasonable things, employs a delaying tactics, laying an obstacle in the way of dialogue. Outside the conference hall it is frantically staging war exercises and slander campaign, anti-communist campaign against us, clamouring about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion."

This May the south Korean military fascists proclaimed "emergency martial law" plus "martial law", covering the whole south Korea with bayonets.

RYO YON GU: I cannot repress my indignation at their despotic act. This outrage can be said another coup to stamp out the struggle of the people for the right to existence, democratization of society and national reunification and revive the crumbling "Yusin system".

This is an all-out fascist offensive against the irresistible democratization movement and a vicious challenge to the peaceful reunification of the country.

With no amount of desperate efforts, however, can the remnants of the fascist clique ever attain their dirty aim. The further they intensify their suppression, the stronger resistance they will meet with, and they will finally suffer the same end as their predecessor.

We will struggle on to settle the reunification problem according to the three principles of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

EDITORIAL WRITER: Hundreds of millions of world people loving justice and valuing independence, to say nothing of all the south Korean people and overseas Korean nationals, express full support to and strong solidarity with us in our just policy and sincere efforts for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

No force on earth can bar the march of the Korean people and our country will certainly be reunified.

Thank you for your good words.

Reunification Desire Grows Stronger As Time Goes By

My heart bleeds whenever I think of our divided country and nation.

Thirty-five years have passed in the untold agony of tragic territorial and national division and family separation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Reunifying our divided country is the highest national duty and the most important revolutionary task for our Party and people."

This national pain strengthens my desire for reunification more and more as time goes by and I age.

My native place is a mountain village near the South Sea. Three decades have rolled by since I left there.

Every night, when I lie in bed before my eyes float vividly my village and family folks suffering poverty and hunger under the misrule of the US imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

During the Fatherland Liberation War, when I joined the Korean People's Army I was a youth and my mother was 36 years old and my father 45.

Parting with each other at the Orijong Pass full of sweet pine smell, we little thought of our long, long separation without hearing anything from each other.

My parents and brothers and sisters in the south have never left my mind. But now, 30 years after our separation I cannot but think of the age of my parents.

I am now at my father's age at that time. My mother is now nearing 70 and my father is approaching 80 if they are still alive.

My parents must be dying to see me, counting their remaining days.

Parents and brothers under the misrule of the US imperialists and their stooges can hear nothing of their sons and brothers leading a happy life in the north. This is an intolerable tragedy.

I had to go to gather firewood with an A-frame on the back in childhood. But now I am an engineer and I am enjoying a happy life under the tender care of the great leader, which I could not even dream of in my childhood.

I have now four sons and daughters who are learning to their hearts' content under the system of compulsory education established by the great leader.

It is already long since my first daughter stopped puzzling me asking why they had no grandparents. She has now grown up.

One day, when I was in my study I heard my youngest son asking the same question to his elder sister that the latter had put to me. The eldest daughter sadly said that their grandparents were in south Korea and the Yankees and the south Korean puppets kept them from visiting each other.

The new generation also suffer from division and earnestly desire national reunification.

This misfortune and agony is not confined to our family alone.

People, though within calling distance with a river in between, cannot meet each other and hear nothing from each other. This is the misfortune and suffering our nation is undergoing.

Thirty-five years' national division! This abnormal situation should not continue any longer.

The happier our people get under the wise guidance of the great leader, the stronger their sympathy with the oppressed south Korean people and their desire for the reunification of the country grow.

Only when the "two-Koreas" plot of the US imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppets is frustrated and the country is reunified the misfortune of our nation will come to an end.

After reunification the south Korean people, like those in the northern half, will be masters of their destiny and can enjoy an independent and creative life.

When my parents see my happy family, the joy of reunification given by the leader will rejuvenate them and they will recover the lost three decades in the cursed world. History has developed for thousands of years as wished by the people.

The day of reunification is sure to come when I embrace my longed-for parents and brothers in my old home at the edge of Orijong Pass.

O Yong Hwan

People in Different Social Systems

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In our society, everyone participates freely in the political life of the country, exercises his sovereign rights for the revolutionary cause, chooses his occupation and profession according to ability and propensity, and works, studies and lives happily."

Our people live happily enjoying independent rights under the socialist system established by the fatherly leader. Above all, genuine political freedom and rights are ensured to them. Every citizen is provided with political freedom and rights and exercises them fully in state and socio-political life.

A good example is Li Ok Son, a spinner at the Sariwon Textile Mill.

An ordinary worker born in a worker's family, she overfulfils her yearly assignments in worthwhile labour every year. She is a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and Labour Heroine of the Republic.

Great numbers of workers and farmers in our country are carrying on their activities as deputies to power organs from the SPA to local bodies of all levels.

Li Gye San who had led a miserable life as farm servant before liberation is well known in this land. She now works as a chairwoman of a cooperative farm management board and a deputy to the SPA.

Our people are also provided with adequate conditions for material and cultural life by the state and lead a hopeful life of worthwhile labour, growing as talented scientists, technicians and managerial personnel of the economy.

Yu Hyon Sang, who worked as an ordinary tractor driver at the Oesang Cooperative Farm in Hwangju County a few years ago, has become an agro-technician and Labour Hero in his dedicated efforts for mechanized farming; he is now the chairman of a cooperative farm management board.

The recently discovered heroes Paek Sol

Hui who bred a new strain of crop and Pak Yong Chol who made new innovations in casting are the offsprings of worker and peasant of yesterday; they are a scientist and a technician grown under our social system.

All these facts are unthinkable in exploiter society where money is everything. They are only possible in our country where the great leader's Juche idea is brilliantly put into practice—an idea which demands that we regard man as most precious in the world, put man at the focal point in thinking and in every undertaking, and put everything in his service.

Under the wise guidance and deep care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, our working people are provided by the state with the jobs suitable for their ability and propensity; they enjoy the 8-hour workday, paid vacation and recreation at rest homes and health resorts and other rights to rest. Their living allowances rise steadily while the prices of goods are reduced systematically. Taxes were abolished long ago.

As a result of the introduction of the universal free medical services and the universal 11-year compulsory free education, everybody is entitled to receive treatment and education without paying a penny.

In our country, everything is done for the better welfare of the working people; indeed the socialist system of our country is the basis of their well-being.

However, quite different is the picture of south Korea linked with the same territorial vein. Under the despotic rule of the US and Japanese aggressors and their stooges, it has become a living hell where the elementary rights and dignity of man are trampled underfoot wantonly.

Here is a shocking case reported from south Korea. Recently, a dying woman whose lower body got numbed because of joint disease was forsaken and sent to a corpse room of a crematory. But her life sustained and she was carried into a street-cleaning truck and thrown in dumping ground.

The working people in south Korea are denied political rights and subject to cruel contempt and illtreatment, and are deprived of elementary rights to existence, that is, to food, clothing and shelter.

The state power and the means of production are in the hands of the minority of landlords, capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats. The puppet regime is pursuing the anti-popular policies for the interests of foreign masters and their own. The working people are the object of exploitation and plunder.

To get a job is like "picking a star from the sky." Millions of the unemployed are roaming about and countless people are living without their roofs. Even those privileged to get jobs are forced to toil 12-18 hours a day in places without any labour safety facilities; they are not paid in time even the starvation wages equal to one-fourth or one-fifth of the minimum living cost; they lose their lives in constant labour calamities.

The numbers of social victims are really countless; penniless patients dying at the gate of hospital; children kept out of school or driven from it because of lack of school fees and impositions; and those sold out to faraway lands as "imigrants" or "victimized for prostitution tourism" because they could not find jobs or a means of living.

Some 2,000 families are living on both sides of a polluted stream flowing under the railway bridge in Songsan-dong, Sodaemun district, Seoul. In this plank-house slum, an average of 2-5 families live in one suffocating dwelling. Most people of this slum are jobless and 90 per cent of inhabitants are skipping their meals. No wonder, they say, "to live is more difficult than to die" and kill themselves one after another.

A striking contrast with it is the life of the well-off. Chong Ju Yong, one of the "Hyondae financial clique" earns annually a sum close to 8 billion *won*, which is equivalent to the total wages of 16,000 workers in one year. It is no surprising that the toiling people are forced to live in rags and die from starvation.

It is quite natural that the south Korean people should struggle to eliminate the corrupt social system making "the rich richer and the poor poorer" and to achieve democratic freedom and the rights to existence.

Indeed the northern and southern halves of our Republic are as different as paradise and hell.

Chong Bong Su

KWANGJU PEOPLE'S UPRISING WHICH ADDED ANOTHER BRILLIANT CHAPTER TO SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF STRUGGLE

The mass resistance of south Korean students and people continued for more than two months for abolition of the fascist "Yusin system" and democratization of society. The Kwangju citizens in particular had a sharp fight against the fascist force.

The heroic struggle of the Kwangju citizens which attracted world attention was a just one reflecting the unanimous aspiration of the south Korean people for democracy and a mass uprising of all strata of oppressed people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Wherever exploitation and oppression exist, there is always popular resistance. It is inevitable that the south Korean people should fight against the oppressors for their freedom and liberation."

The students' anti-fascist, democratization struggle which spread all over south Korea like a wildfire from March culminated in a massive people's uprising in Kwangju after the new ringleader of the military fascists Chon Du Hwan and his clique proclaimed the new "emergency martial law" on May 17 to maintain the "Yusin" dictatorship.

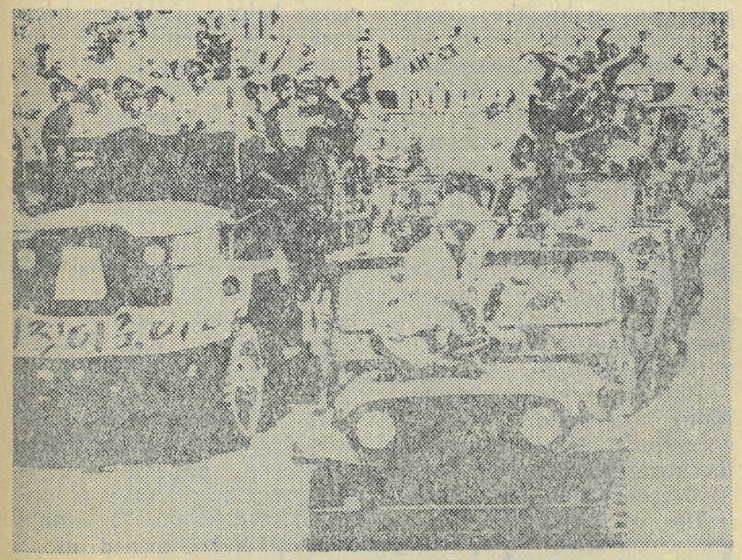
On May 18, the military fascist clique hurled a huge puppet armed force against students in Kwangju demonstrating in demand of repeal of the "emergency martial law." The enraged students resisted their cold-blooded suppression with violence. They attacked and destroyed puppet police stations and fought heroically against the repressive armed force with knives, iron bars and bricks and stones, shouting slogans "Lift emergency martial law!" "Abolish the Yusin system!" "Release Kim Dae Jung!" "Chon Du Hwan, step down!"

Their violent advance instantly spread all over Kwangju, attracting more than 300,000 people—men and women, young and old, and even workers and farmers in the suburbs.

The resistants fought bravely, assaulting the provincial and municipal administration buildings and other puppet government organs, attacking arsenals and acquiring thousands of firearms with which to arm themselves, even seizing tanks and vehicles of the "martial law forces."

They drove the "martial law forces" out of the city on May 21, occupied the puppet

Anti-"government" Kwangju revolters demonstrating with a slogan "Tear Chon Du Hwan to pieces!" fixed to a truck taken from the puppet army



ruling organs and put the whole city under their control.

The flame of resistance spread to almost all the province and even to North Cholla Province, and 17 cities and counties including Mokpo, Raju, Hwasun, Ryonggwang and Tamyang fell into the hands of the resistants.

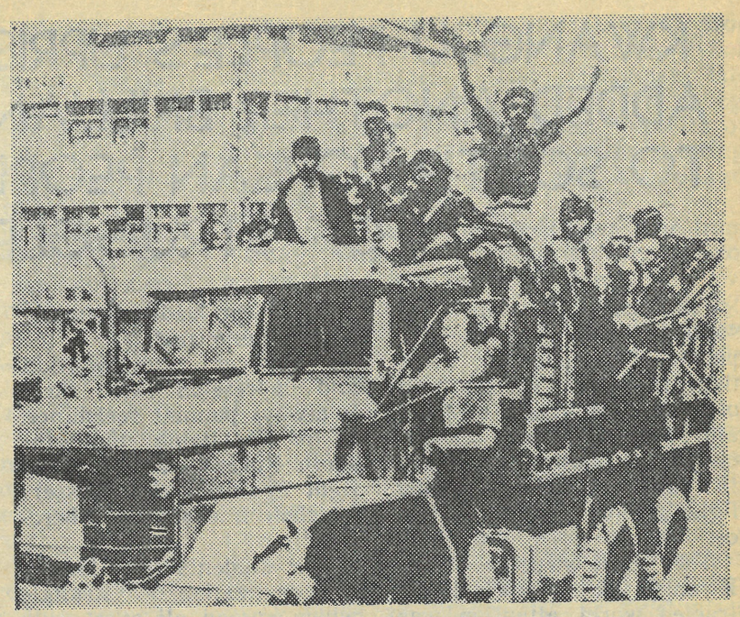
The fighting Kwangju citizens formed the self-governing organizations "citizens' committee" and "struggle committee for democracy", and the self-defensive armed organizations "militia," "special guard unit" and "death-defying corps," had massive rallies every day flaying the "Yusin" fascist dictatorship, and fought death-defyingly against the "martial law forces" which assaulted them under the cover of planes, tanks and armoured cars.

They heroically defended the city from the attack of the enemy for ten days even in the double and treble encirclements by the huge puppet armed force.

Over 2,000 resistants were killed, more than 10,000 wounded, and over 2,000 arrested. But nothing could kill their fighting spirit. All fought valiantly to the last.

The Kwangju people's uprising is an anti-fascist, democratization struggle of the highest form which met violence with violence to overthrow the obsolete "Yusin" fascist rule forced upon them by the oppressors and carry on new democratic government.

Through their heroic struggle the Kwangju citizens added another brilliant chapter to the south Korean people's history of struggle for freedom and democracy.



Anti-"government" Kwangju revolters marching in high spirits in vehicles wrested from the puppet army

The people in Cholla Provinces, notably those in Kwangju, have a long tradition of brave struggle against the oppressors and invaders.

As far back as 1894, they raised the torch of the peasants' war against the feudal rulers' oppression and the outside forces' intervention. In 1929 there was students' strong struggle in Kwangju against the Japanese imperialists' national oppression and humiliation. In 1948 there were armymen's revolts in Ryosu and Sunchon against the dictatorship of the US imperialists' puppet Syngman Rhee. All these struggles take brilliant places in our national history.

The Kwangju people's uprising is a historic event of exceptional significance in the struggle of the oppressed for freedom and democracy.

The uprising is a proud one which is the biggest and fiercest in the modern history of struggle of the people in the East for democracy against despotism.

The modern history of Asia knows many bloody struggles of the people against feudal and colonial oppression. But, never before has there been such a persistent, fierce and organized people's uprising as that of Kwangju people who fought for many days against the incomparably superior military forces under the imperialist aggressors' occupation.

The Kwangju people's uprising also demonstrated eloquently that the south Korean people are not dead but alive even under the unprecedentedly cruel fascist system of oppression.

The fascist outrages committed against the south Korean people under the notorious "Yusin system"were unheard-of in cruelty. The whole of south Korea turned into a

pandemonium of fascism under the misrule of "Yusin"; the people were totally denied democratic freedom and the right to existence.

With no amount of repression, however, could the "Yusin" fascists subdue the people; the anti-fascist, democratization struggle continued without letup for 19 years in south Korea.

The Kwangju mass uprising showed clearly that the people opposing the brutal "Yusin" fascist rule are stronger than the oppressors' bayonets.

It also gave unrest and terror to the "Yusin" remnants led by Chon Du Hwan who is trying to appear as a new dictator, and shook to the very foundation the colonial reactionary rule of the US imperialist aggressors who try to rule south Korea forever.

The heroic exploits performed by the Kwangju students and people for the south Korean people's cause of freedom and liberation will shine forever in their history of anti-fascist, democratization struggle.

In the uprising, the military fascists revealed their vicious anti-popular nature to the whole world.

They mobilized huge repressive forces to quench the flame of resistance for democracy and brutally suppressed and killed the resistants, fellow countrymen of the same blood.

The military fascist clique, who completely discarded national conscience and human reason, forced puppet troops and police to commit blood-curdling barbarities of randomly shooting people, men and women, young and old, running armoured cars over them, bayonetting them and clubbing them to death.

The criminal atrocious suppression of the Chon Du Hwan clique bared their nature as a vicious hangman, as a draconic fascist tyrant.

The United States got itself involved in the developments in south Korea and backed the Chon Du Hwan clique, revealing once again its true colours as the suppressor of human rights and the enemy of democracy.

When the south Korean "Yusin" remnants staged the May 17 outrages the US authorities expressed "regret" and "anxiety" on the surface, but in reality they drove the puppet troops under US commander to bestial slaughter to help their puppets.

They even clamoured about the possibility of the "outside forces exploiting" the confusion in south Korea and rushed AWACS planes and aircraft carriers over and around south Korea and made a plot to hurl US forces into the repressive operation.

The barbarous fascist repression of the Chon Du Hwan clique is the deathbed struggle of those facing ruin.

As history shows, the fascists who suppress the people's will and just demand with bayonet are doomed.

The Chon Du Hwan clique will be no exception.

The south Korean people's struggle to abolish the "Yusin system" and democratize society can ever be arrested with no reactionary violence.

The Kwangju citizens' heroic uprising was put down by the military fascists, but things will not end in this.

South Korea will be the second or third Kwangju sooner or later as long as there is oppression and the people are alive.

Anti-"government" Kwangju revolters fighting bravely in armoured cars seized from the puppet army

Korean Reunification Question and International Solidarity

Today the Korean reunification question is a focus of the world situation and an urgent demand of the times.

The justice- and peace-loving world progressives and the broad revolutionary forces are deeply interested in Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and give full support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Korean people for her early reunification.

This is a great inspiration to the just cause of the Korean people fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country against the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the partitionists at home and abroad.

Korea's reunification is an important question of taking back the territory and population from the foreign imperialists, establishing national sovereignty on a country-wide scale, and thus upholding the dignity and honour of the Korean nation and achieving the unified development and eternal prosperity of the country.

To achieve Korea's reunification against foreign aggression and interference is not only vital to the Korean people but essential for safeguarding the peace and security of Asia and the rest of the world.

Just as the forces of capital are international, so the revolutionary struggle of the people has an international character.

The revolutionary struggles in individual countries are national movements, and at the same time, constitute part of the world revolution.

The revolutionary struggles of the peoples support and complement each other and join together in one current of the world revolution.

The Korean people's struggle for reunification is part of the international revolutionary movement. It is conducted in close connection with the common struggle of the world people for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic policy consistently followed by our Party in the struggle for national reunification is for the Korean people themselves to attain this goal independently, free from any outside interference, and by peaceful means on a democratic principle."

His basic policy for national reunification is a totally scientific, revolutionary one which makes it possible to settle the Korean reunification question by its master, the Korean people themselves, in full accord with their desire and interests.

This question cannot be settled by outside forces. The Korean people are master of Korea and have also the capacity of hewing out her destiny. They admit of no foreign interference in solving the reunification question, their internal affair.

They are a resourceful and courageous people who has lived on the same territory as a single nation through a long history and are fully capable of solving the reunification question by themselves in a peaceful way.

The basic policy of national reunification followed by our Party is to solve the Korean problem so as to create conditions for removing the source of international tension and preserving Asian and world peace and security.

US imperialist aggression and interference have rendered the Korean question complex and most acute in world developments.

If a war breaks out again in Korea due to the reckless moves of the US imperialists and their stooges, it may quickly spread to Asia and the rest of the world and develop into a nuclear war. Korean peace is closely connected with Asian and world peace.

Our people's struggle for national reunification is closely linked with the worldwide anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

That is why our Party's basic policy for national reunification enjoys the deep sympathy and active support of the entire Korean people and the world progressive people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people's struggle to reunify their country artificially divided by foreign forces has the active support and encouragement of progressive people the world over."

Today the world progressive people express strong solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification and consider it as their lofty duty to do so.

Of late the World Council of Peace stated that Korea's peaceful reunification is not only the supreme national desire of the Korean people but also very important in maintaining and consolidating Asian and world peace and security.

The Japanese political parties and public stressed that to make the 1980s years of Korea's reunification should be the slogan of the Japanese and world peoples.

World Youth, the organ of the World Democratic Youth Union, wrote that the just cause of the Korean people for national reunification constitutes an integral part of the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, sovereignty, democracy and social progress.

The Latin-American and Caribbean Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification declared that the question of Korea's reunification has become the focus of international problems and it is an urgent problem whose solution does not brook a moment's delay from the national and humanistic viewpoint or from the viewpoint of world peace and security.

The International Conference for Peace and Security in Asia held in India stressed that the attainment of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification is imperative for maintaining and consolidating peace and security in Asia and the world, to say nothing of Korea.

Such support for Korea's reunification is voiced everywhere people live, irrespective of social systems, religious beliefs, political views and party affiliation.

Saying unanimously that Korea's reunification question should be settled in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and that his reunification policy is the only just one for Asian and world peace, the world progressive people actively support and encourage the Korean people's struggle for reunification.

The Korean people's struggle to reunify the country by their united efforts without outside interference is absolutely just and the world progressives' support to and solidarity with their just struggle will be stronger daily.

The entire Korean people will certainly frustrate the internal and external splittists' moves for permanent national division and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country with the active support and encouragement of the world progressives.

O Gun Sik

XIAOHAERBALING MEETING THAT SET OUT GREAT STRATEGY FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

August 10 this year marks the 40th anniversary of the historic Xiaohaerbaling Meeting.

On this significant day our people fondly recollect the immortal revolutionary exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who indicated the way to the decisive victory of the revolution in the grimmest days and admirably accomplished the historic cause of national liberation.

The internal and external situation in 1940 was very complex.

The wars of aggression started by fascist Germany, Japan and Italy expanded into World War II, plunging the world into upheaval and complicating the situation.

The Japanese imperialists further intensified the colonial oppression and economic plunder of the Korean people and made desperate efforts to "completely wipe out" the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) in a frantic attempt to expand their war of aggression.

The great leader saw through the nature and weakness of fascism and called the Meeting of Military and Political Cadres of the KPRA at Xiaohaerbaling, where he put forward a wise strategic policy to raise the anti-Japanese armed struggle to new heights and complete the historic cause of national liberation.

Stressing that the KPRA should prepare well to finally defeat Japanese imperialism drawing on already-gained achievements and experience, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Most important in preparing for the great event of national liberation is to preserve and accumulate the forces of the KPRA, the central force of the Korean revolution, while, at the same time, training them to be competent political and military cadres....

In order to accomplish this strategic task successfully, our large-unit operations should be switched over to small-unit operations."

His new strategic policy of switching over to small-unit activities from large-unit ones was a totally correct one to meet the changed situation and hasten the final victory of the Korean revolution.

It was a wise policy to preserve and accumulate the forces of the KPRA and train them into able political and military cadres, and thus actively meet the great event of national liberation and succeed in building a new society in the liberated country; it was a most positive policy to give successive military blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and unite the entire people as an organized revolutionary force to enlist in the decisive battle against Japanese imperialism through flexible small-unit guerrilla operations and active mass-organizing and political work; it was also the only correct policy to get the Korean revolutionaries to faithfully carry out their internationalist duty and promote the world revolution.

The great leader emphasized that all commanding personnel and soldiers of the KPRA should know well the importance and correctness of the new policy and do their best to execute it.

He set forth concrete tasks to implement the new policy. He said that they should energetically carry on political work among the masses to unite broad anti-Japanese masses, conduct flexible small-unit operations in wide areas to harass the enemy

KPRA men training themselves for small-unit operations

rear and militarily support political activities among broad masses and step up the reconnaissance of the enemy, strive in every way to enhance political consciousness and acquire rich military knowledge, and strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

After the meeting many small units and political groups were formed and sent to different places in the homeland and Manchuria.

The great leader received reports of their activities by wireless and gave them new tasks. Sometimes he moved from place to place with a small unit to guide their activities.

As a result, there appeared underground revolutionary organizations in the areas along the Tuman-gang River, major industrial districts on the east and west coasts of the homeland, cities and farm and fishing villages and the southern part of Korea.

All segments of people including workers, peasants, youth and students throughout Korea prepared to rise in an all-people resistance in concert with his operations to liberate the country, looking up to him as the sun of the nation.

Under his wise leadership officers and men of the KPRA trained themselves into fine political and military cadres. They became expert with all modern weapons and able to command modern warfare such as mountain and field warfares, river-crossing and landing operations, paratrooping operations.

The great leader completed the plan for operations to liberate the country and gave the order for general offensive to the KPRA units on August 9, 1945.

Following his order the KPRA units advanced with irresistible force, wiping out the enemy, seized Rajin and Chongjin Ports in a few days, and landed at the Wonsan Port, and liberated cities and villages in Manchuria. In response to their march patriotic youth and people rose in different places of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called the historic Xiaohaerbaling Meeting, set forth a new strategic policy, wisely organized and led the struggle to execute it, and thus brought about national liberation our people had longed for.

The meeting marked a decisive turn in finally defeating Japanese imperialism, winning the decisive victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and achieving national liberation.

Greeting the 40th anniversary of the historic meeting, our people renew their firm resolution to be boundlessly faithful to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who put forward great strategy for each period and stage of the revolution and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to brilliant victory, and do their utmost for the final victory of the Juche revolutionary cause started and led by him.

Kim Sun Hwa

Children Are Brought Up Dependably

— A VISIT TO MAY 10 KINDERGARTEN—

An attractive, cosy three-storeyed building stands in front of the Kyongsong Pottery. This is the May 10 Kindergarten honoured with the title of twice Chollima. It is for children of pottery workers.

The kindergarten is well-appointed, including indoor and outdoor playgrounds with various kinds of sports goods and playthings.

"Our kindergarten was graced with the visit of our respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung on May 10, 1957," started director Choe Jong Suk who received me warmly and spoke about his fatherly affection for children there.

Busy as he was leading the postwar rehabilitation and construction, he visited the pottery and first went to the kindergarten to see how children were brought up. After inspection he told the functionaries to build a big and fine kindergarten for children. The present kindergarten is what was built according to his instruction. And it was given the name of May 10 Kindergarten to commemorate the date of his visit made with loving care for the children there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In our society the child is king of the country. We spare nothing for them."

The kindergarten with a floor space of over 2,000 square metres has all facilities necessary for upbringing and education of children—classrooms, playgrounds, dining hall, medical service room, nap rooms, barber's room and so on.

Every three children have more than one room.

There are junior and senior classes in the kindergarten. Children in the senior class receive one-year preschool education under the compulsory 11-year education system.

In company with the director, I first went to the classroom for the senior class on the second floor.

Little desks and chairs, glass blackboard, wall pictures and organ and the bright and clean room—all this clearly showed that it was so well arranged as to suit the physique and age of the children.

Children were doing the Korean language lesson. They were pronouncing clearly and rightly "Chollima," "our country" and "national reunification" after their teacher. And they wrote every letter of Korean alphabet rightly and forcibly in their notebooks in pencils properly held in their hands. They also did figure-counting well. They did addition and subtraction up to ten. The basic method of education was lesson by visual aids.

Next, I went to the dancing hall with looking-glass-fitted walls, where exercise was in full swing under the guidance of teacher.

Children were dancing like butterflies in dancing costumes to the piano. Their faces were beaming with bright smiles.

Their subjects are writing and reading of Korean, figure-counting, painting, dancing, physical training and others. So, after they enter primary school, they are all good at their books as well as dancing, singing and physical culture, the director boasted.

Then we made our way to a nap room. In the sunny room beautiful and soft blankets, white quilts and pillows lay in good order on cots.

The kindergarten pays deep attention to the nourishment and hygienic care of children for rearing them to be healthy, as well as to art and intellectual education.

At the dining hall they were preparing lunch and snack for children with meat, eggs, fresh vegetable, sweets, fruits and so on. I learned that the kindergarten provides children with good food which suits their constitution, age and season.

Food is daily provided by the county supply agency for nursery and kindergarten children.

The healthy growth of children is firmly guaranteed also by hygienic and medical care.

In the medical service room on the third floor, Kim Jin Ok, the doctress in charge of the kindergarten, said:

"We give all necessary medical care to the kindergarten children, and at the same time, take every step for their health through frequent consultations with medical workers in their charge in their settlements. We pay special attention to anti-epidemic measures for their healthy growth."

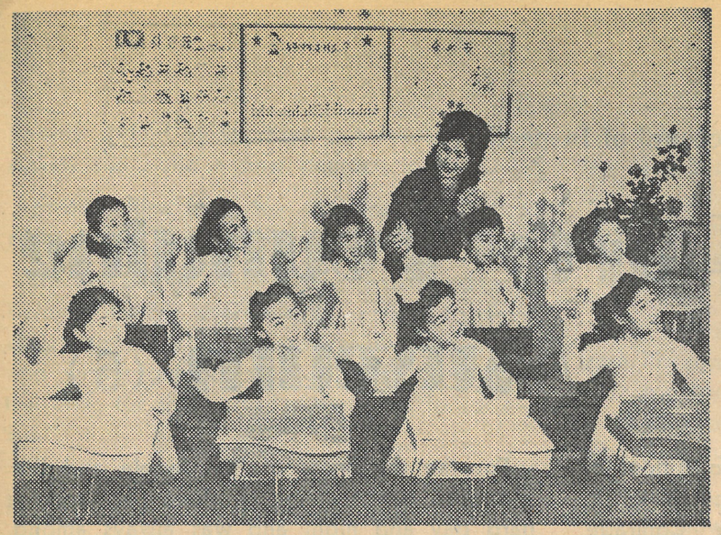
Thus they receive double medical care in their settlements and kindergarten.

Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche-based programme for nursing and educating children our children are brought up free of charge, getting free education, free supply and free medical treatment.

I left the kindergarten, picturing in my mind's eye the bright future of our country whose masters would be the children who are now growing up happily, envying nothing in the world.

Mun Chang Hui

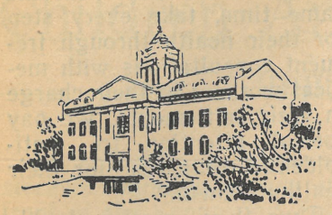
Children of the May 10 Kindergarten growing up healthily without envying anything in the world



Children learn to play musical instrument

Children are good at callisthenics

(Account of Inspection)



Party Founding Museum (6)

"Office room No. 1" on the second floor of the museum is the one first used by the great leader of our Party and people Comrade Kim Il Sung after the country's liberation.

I was deeply impressed by the simple furniture of the room.

An ordinary desk, two telephones, a small bookshelf, a simple conference table and some office supplies were all in the room.

The office room has many moving stories of the time when he was strengthening and developing our Party.

At the desk he wrote the speech for the Second Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of the Central Organizing Committee of the Party and the report to the Third Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting.

In the morning when the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, the people's independent power, was proclaimed as a result of the struggle for implementing the Party's political line, the great leader, who had prepared all night in the office room the conference of representatives of the north Korean democratic parties, social organizations, administrative bureaus and people's committees to set up the Committee, was about to go to the meeting place straightly from the room without taking breakfast. Anti-Japanese fighters earnestly asked him to take breakfast. But he refused, saying that the day was a historic day and that after the proclamation of the PPCNK he would take not only breakfast but all meals he had skipped.

For the happiness of the people and the victorious march of the revolution he worked hard day and night and was always among the working masses, masters of the revolution and construction, to arouse them to struggle.

The guide said that under his wise guidance all segments of people including workers and peasants came out as one for building a new country, strong and wealthy, and those working intellectuals who had served the Japs and capitalists to earn their living came over to the side of the revolution to work for the people. Then she told me a story of one autumn day in 1945.

The great leader, putting a deep faith in an intellectual who had served the Japs as ore dressing engineer before liberation, appointed him as manager of an ore mine.

That day he called the intellectual to the office room and encouraged him to work together to build a new country, and appointed him as the director of the industrial bureau.

It was also in this room that he met reporters of the south Korean paper "Seoul Sinmun" who came across the 38th Parallel to get his teachings after liberation. He warmly shook hands with them and unceremoniously talked with them saying: "You address me as General, but I would like you to call me simply comrade."

Pitying the suffering south Korean people, he told them in plain terms that for all our fellow countrymen to live well all strata of people should unite, drive out the US imperialists and build a new democratic state.

From "office room No. 1" I went to "office room No. 2" used by the great leader.

In this simple room the respected and beloved leader energetically worked to develop our Party into a powerful mass party and wisely guided our people to carry out the tasks for the period of transition to socialism.

Exhibits in the room are all associated with his great revolutionary feats and his lofty popular qualities.

At the desk in the room he wrote many immortal classics including the report, "For the Establishment of a United Party of the Working Masses," to the Inaugural Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea, and he met many people at the conference table.

One day in August 1947, a woman came from Pyonggang County, Kangwon Province, to meet him with some well-ripened wheat and potato. She wanted to extend heartfelt thanks to him for having made her, a servant before liberation, master of the land and the country.

He satisfied her earnest desire. He met her in his office room. He kindly took her work-hardened hand, sat at the table face to face with her, said that she had much trouble to come such a long way and asked her if they raised good crops, how they were getting on and if there was a secondary school in her village.

Learned that she could not learn as she was a servant before liberation, he told her to do farming well and set up a school along with other peasants and to lead the van in the anti-illiteracy campaign. Three months later she wiped out illiteracy and wrote a letter to him. He read her letter at the table with a glad heart and sent a reply asking her to study on hard.

In this room he also met a son of a veteran revolutionary, and later he would tell the story of that time quite often, saying that whenever he recollected the scene of that time tears came to his eyes.

The story moved me deeply.

The veteran revolutionary was separated from his son to join the revolution. Shortly after son lost his mother and wandered from place to place. After more than ten years' separation he met his father following liberation.

Son followed his father to the office room where the great leader General Kim Il Sung was working. Finding his footmarks on the floor, he hesitated to go in, because he was shabbily dressed and barefooted.

Father said to his son: "The General will not scold you for being poorly dressed and barefooted. Would he be pleased to see you return rich and well dressed? It is even better to be barefooted. Let's go in quickly."

He took his son to the General's room.

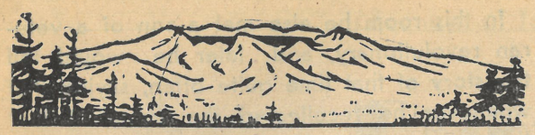
The great leader walked up to the door to see him. He looked hard at him without a word a while who was trying to hide behind his father to conceal his bare feet and held him in his arms and caressed his back and bushy-haired head shaking with sobs.

Though he had much work to assign to the whole country and many reports to get he inquired after the health of a sick Party member who attended the Second Party Congress on the telephone in the room twice.

Really, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a tender-hearted father and teacher of our people who has noblest moral qualities and does his best for them, always finding himself among them.

With a boundlessly grateful heart I went to the next room.

Kim Sun Ryong



A GREAT MAN

A Day in Enemy Territory

In the summer of 1941, the great leader General Kim Il Sung led a unit not much bigger than a company, from Antu County towards Wangqing County. The march was along the roads, not through the mountains. It was not easy to keep going day and night down highways haunted by the enemy. The march was arduous from the start. But each danger and hardship was overcome under the General's brilliant command. The unit entered Yanji County. But they had to go still farther to reach their destination, a temporary base in Wangqing County. It was more difficult to get through the Yanji area, which was an enemy stronghold. Japanese military police corps, garrison and many other armed forces had been deployed and special agents were hanging around in the Yanji area.

Such being the situation, the General decided to speed through the area at night and made forced march. But the day broke before the guerrillas had passed the highway and railway line between Yanji and Laotougou. Shortly before dawn, Laotougou city loomed out of the darkness. People were already coming out of the walled town, and to march on was impossible. There was no place to hide. There were only a few farm houses at the foot of a bare hill across the river, with not a tree in sight. And a few farm houses stood by the road on which they were marching. The guerrillas looked confused as they awaited the instructions from the General.

But the General was not worried. He looked around and told his men:

"We'll have to rest here until dusk."

The guerrillas were perplexed, for they did not know his intention. A company commander asked the General:

"Where shall we rest?"

The General pointed to the houses by the highway and suggested they enter a peasant house facing the road. The guerrillas were surprised. They had expected that the General would propose to take rest at the peasant houses at the foot of the hill across the river.

"Comrade Commander, isn't it dangerous?" somebody asked.

The General smiled and said:

"That is why we should go into the house."

Saying that it is darkest just under the candle and one is safest acting boldly near the enemy, the General convinced his men. The guerrillas went into the farm house.

When the day broke, a large number of enemy troops marched down the road. Near lunchtime, five suspicious men approached the farm house. They were intelligence agents.

The guerrillas were worried, counting the second in suffocating tension. But the General was calm. He was lying, leaning against the wall.

One of the spies flung the door open and entered the house.

"Dareka?" (Who is it?) the General demanded, sitting up. He glared at the man angrily. Since the General was wearing a Japanese officer's uniform, the spy trembled before him.

"Oh, excuse me, sir," the man bowed again and again.

He ordered the others in. When they were all in the room, the guerrillas rushed upon them and disarmed them.

"Why, what's the matter? We have come at the information that Kim Il Sung's communist army had appeared. It is our fault. Please excuse us, sorry...."

They wrung their hands, apologizing.

"Here is the communist army you are looking for!"

The General's voice was stern. The special agents were stunned.

He had them bound and put into a barn while his men took a good rest till darkness fell.

When darkness set in, the General ordered his men to march on the highway. The unit composedly marched on the highway frequented by the enemy and reached their destination.

League of Korean Youth in Japan—A True Overseas Youth Organization of the DPRK

August 1 this year is the 25th anniversary of the formation of the League of Korean Youth in Japan (LKYJ), a mass organization under Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Since its birth the LKYJ, a true democratic organization of Korean youth in Japan, has creditably played its role as the vanguard detachment and shock brigade in the execution of the patriotic tasks of Chongryon.

During the past period, it has achieved really great successes in its efforts to establish the Juche ideological system within its ranks to rally closely all its members and other Korean youth and children in Japan around the great leader and educate them in love for the country and the nation, gain the democratic national rights of the 700,000 Korean nationals in Japan and promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The LKYJ is an organization of youth fighting for the reunification of the fatherland and the Korean revolution. Therefore, it should strive to firmly arm the league members with the Juche idea of our Party."

From its founding, the LKYJ set the establishment of the Juche ideological system as the important task to strengthen and develop the movement of Korean youth in Japan and has steadily deepened this work.

It made its workers and young compatriots deeply understand the Juche idea of the great leader and his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history, sagacious leadership and lofty communist virtues.

As a result of the intensified education in the Juche idea the LKYJ workers and Korean youth and children in Japan had the habit of thinking and acting only on the great leader's thought and will even in capitalist society.

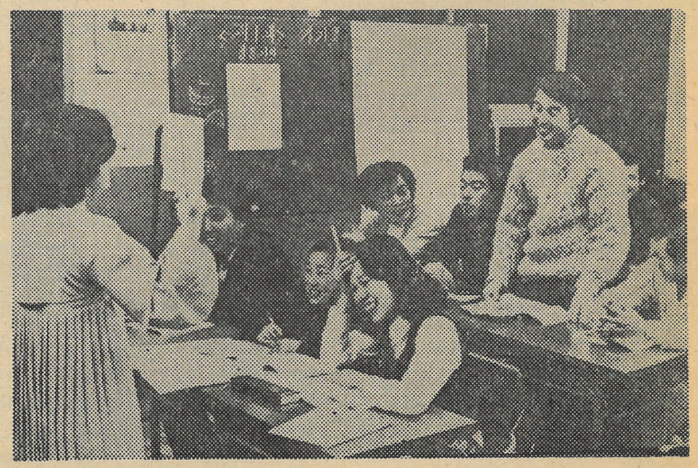
It has vigorously conducted the education of Korean youth and children in socialist patriotism.

Today Korean youth and children and compatriots are learning our language, history and geography and the reality of the fatherland in various places of education such as youth schools, summer schools and Korean culture classrooms run by the LKYJ, besides the well-organized system of democratic national education.

In the past period, the LKYJ achieved remarkable successes in the work to expand and strengthen itself.

It built up its leading force and strengthened the work with Korean youth of all strata in Japan, turning itself into a revolutionary mass organization deeply rooted among them.

It converted itself into a powerful and dynamic organization through a "model



LKYJ members learning mother tongue

group movement" in its basic organizations and enlisted many youth in its ranks through the energetic work of propagandists to win over five persons each, a work which occupies an important place in educational system.

It also plays a big role in the patriotic innovation movement of Chongryon.

It conducted mass political propaganda in various forms and ways—distribution of its newspapers "Korean Youth" and "Korean Children", publications of Chongryon and books printed in the fatherland, lectures and special courses for compatriots, films, slides and so on—to arouse the compatriots and youth and children in Japan to the execution of the patriotic tasks of Chongryon.

It also fought energetically to defend such democratic national rights of Korean nationals in Japan as the right to live, the rights to business, residence and education.

The LKYJ members are overfulfilling their patriotic assignments in the mass innovation movements including the "patriotic innovation drive in honour of the 25th birthday of Chongryon", keeping pace with the people in the fatherland to greet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea as a congress of victors.

During the past period, the LKYJ endeavoured to promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

It gave full support to the just proposals of the Republic for the country's reunification and strove for their realization.

Korean youth and students in Japan actively participated in grand marches, mass meetings, lectures, street propaganda, signature campaigns and distribution of leaflets for the independent, peaceful national reunification, rousing the Koreans to struggle for reunification and making the Japanese people support our struggle for reunification.

Signal successes have been attained in its external activities to strengthen the international solidarity with the progressive youth and students in Japan and the rest of the world.

In recent years, it took part in many international meetings and festivals including the 10th World Youth and Students Festival, the 4th Congress of the Asian Students' Association and the 3rd Congress of the All-African Students' Union and further strengthened the solidarity with the progressive youth and students of the world.

It is a member of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and many other international organizations and has the friendly ties with the youth and students organizations in scores of countries.

In the course of these struggles for carrying out the patriotic tasks many Korean youth and children were awarded "Kim Il Sung Youth Honour Prize" and "Kim Il Sung Children Honour Prize," and many chapters and groups won the titles of model chapter, twice-model group and model group.

All these successes scored by the LKYJ in the past 25 years since its formation owe to the warm love and care of the great leader who created the unique thought on the overseas youth movement and has wisely guided it.

He has always paid deep attention to bringing up overseas youth and children into dependable successors to the nation like the rising generation in the fatherland and shown fatherly care for their work and lives.

In his highly important works including "On the Situation of Our Country and Tasks of the League of Korean Youth in Japan," he indicated the concrete orientation and ways to build up the LKYJ politically and ideologically and organizationally. Not only this. He enacted the law on the nationality of the Republic to have the democratic national rights guaranteed to Korean nationals and youth in Japan and sent educational aid funds and scholarships for the development of national education.

He also enabled Korean youth and children in Japan to visit their longed-for homeland and see him.

Today the Korean youth and children in Japan extend their deepest thanks and greatest honour to the great leader who is leading them to victory and glory, and are filled with a determination to bring about fresh innovation and upsurge in the work of the LKYJ for carrying out the patriotic tasks of Chongryon.

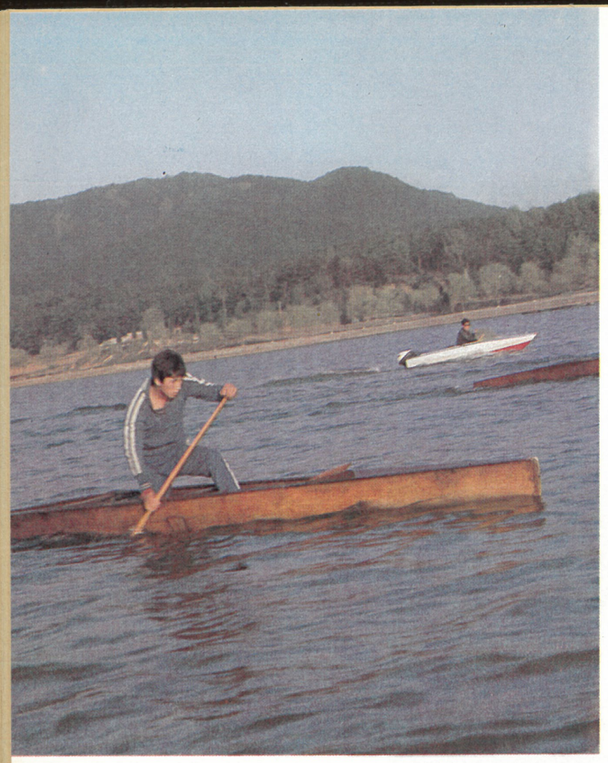
Only greater victory and glory are in store for the Korean youth in Japan who are guided by the Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and are advancing under his wise guidance.

Mun Un Hak

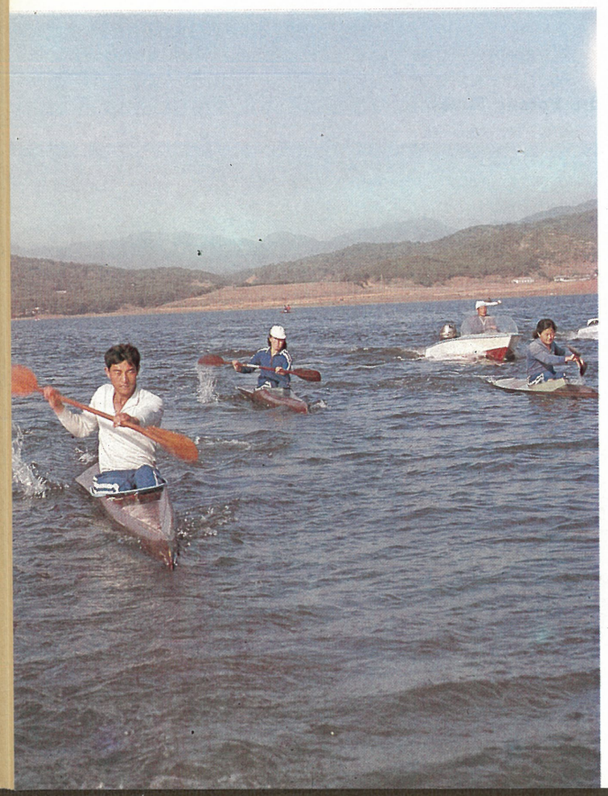
Flourishing Water Sports

Oarsmen are coached in detail

Oaring on the Potong River

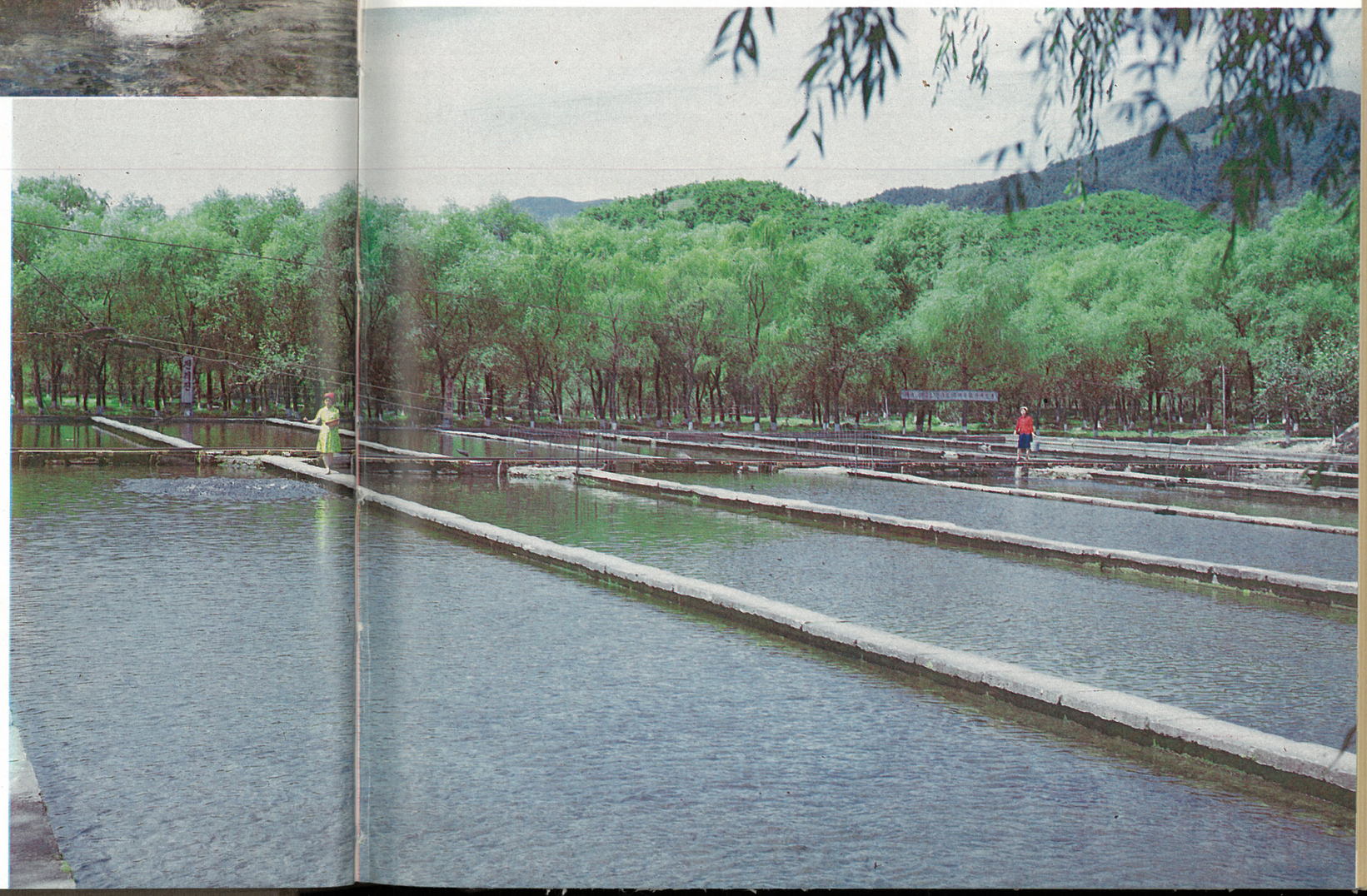


They sweat away at training



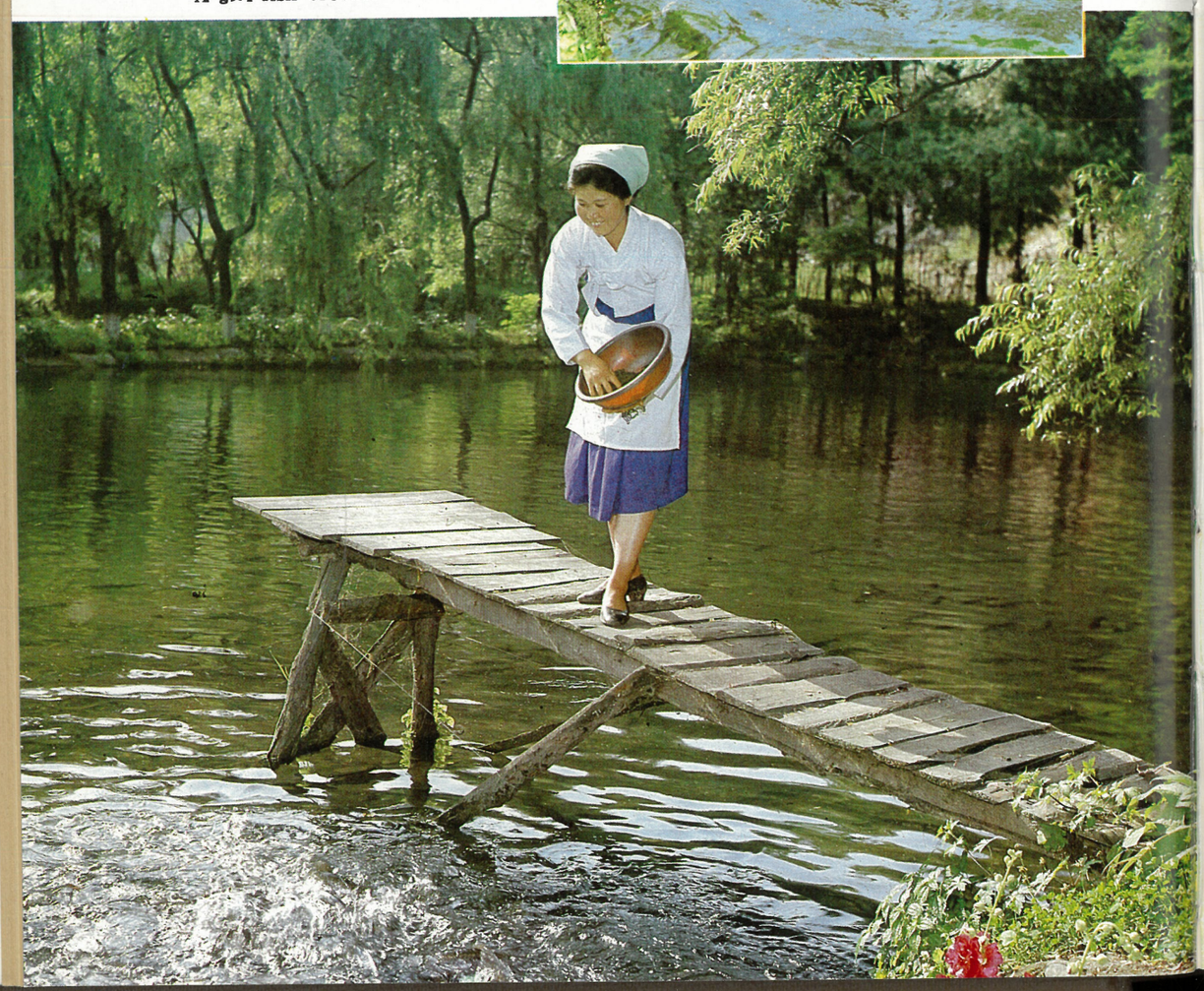
Fish Is Bred in Plenty

Spawns are let into the pond in large numbers

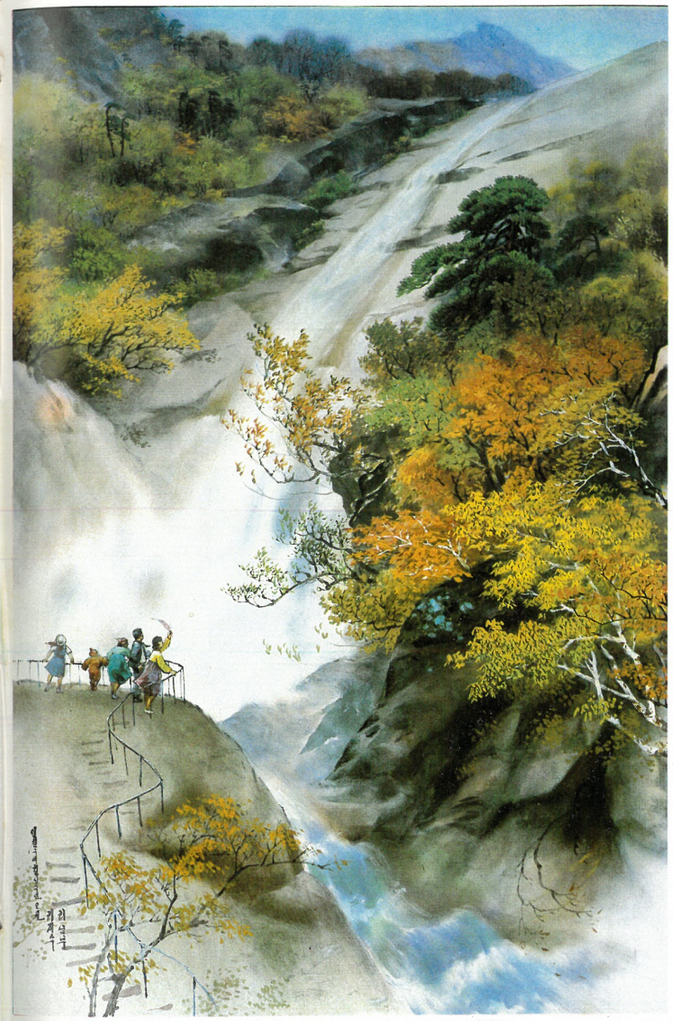


These innovators overfulfil their fish production plan every year

A girl fish-breeder

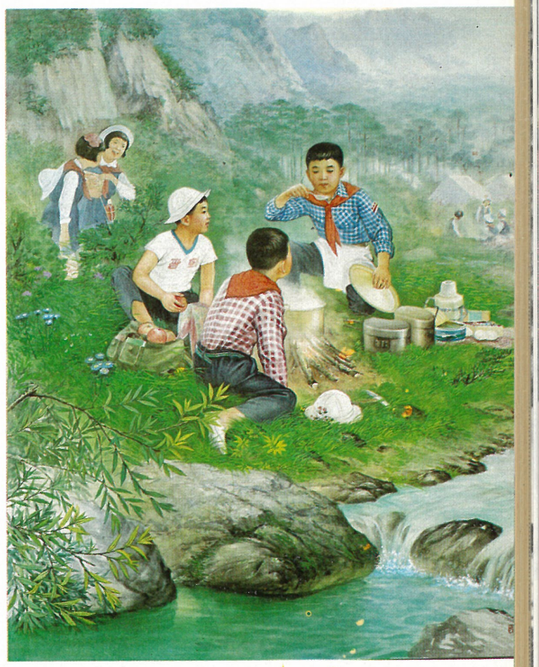


Korean Paintings



"Ryongyon Waterfall"

"A camp in the morning"

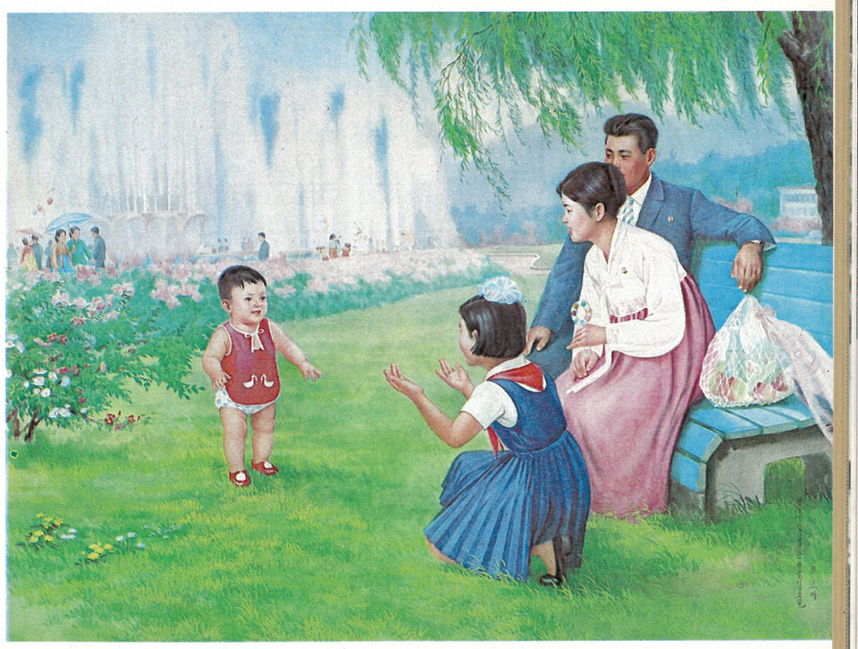


"Teeming hour is shortened again"

"To fields"

"Just before performance"

"A lovely toddle"



Korean Postage Stamps

(ON THE JUCHE IDEA)

Independence and Creativeness— Essential Features of Man

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and great thinker and theoretician, enunciated a perfect original proposition that independence and creativeness are essential features of man, a social being.

This new proposition of man's essential features provides an absolutely correct philosophical understanding of the nature of man and a scientific and revolutionary world outlook, the Juche world outlook, to the working masses.

ESSENCE OF INDEPENDENCE AND CREATIVENESS

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that independence and creativeness are inherent in man, a social being, and gave a scientific clarification of their essence.

All social attributes of man show his specific features distinct from all other beings in certain aspects.

Consciousness, man's social attribute, shows that man is a being acting purposefully unlike all other beings.

Man's specific feature of purposefully changing things and phenomena is manifested in the social attribute of labour.

Independence and creativeness are social attributes which characterize man in aspects different from consciousness of labour and they have many aspects.

They have commonness as the specific features of man dominating the objective world but their essence is different.

The essence of independence lies in positively acting on man's environment and making it serve man.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Man is an independent social being. His activity is always determined by his thought. Because he has independent thought, he transforms the world purposefully at will, instead of blindly adapting himself to his environment." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 163.)

The most distinctive feature of man is to transform the objective world as he wishes and demands and make it serve himself, instead of being controlled by it.

Independence is man's specific feature of positively acting upon the surrounding world.

Man is radically different from all other beings in the way of acting on the environment.

All things act on their environment in their own ways.

Highly-developed material beings act upon their environment in an elaborate way. Man, the most developed being conducting a social movement, acts on his environment in the most elaborate way.

The difference of man from other material beings in the way of acting upon environment is not quantitative but qualitative.

Material beings except man are passive

in their way of acting on their environments though elaborate. Even the most developed animals act on their environment in the way of adapting themselves to it.

Man's way of acting on his environment as a social being is not determined by the biological feature of his physical structure.

Men, social beings, form themselves into social communities such as classes or strata and collectively act on the surrounding world.

Men's characteristic of banding themselves into social communities determines man's way of acting on the outer world.

Social community fundamentally different from the group of animals cannot exist if it passively adapts itself to the environment.

Transforming and controlling the outer world is the essential feature of social community.

Within social community people are united to have control over their environment and close relations are established among them for their communal action.

Because of this specific feature of social community distinct from the groups of animals, man, a social being, acts positively on his environment.

The members of the classes and strata forming the working masses, a true social community, positively act on nature and society in practice.

As human history shows, the working masses have actively struggled to free themselves from fetters of nature and society and make the outer world serve them.

The history of the development of productive forces, the relations of people with nature, shows how the popular masses have positively acted on nature.

Revolutionary struggles in the whole historical course of class society prove that the working masses have positively acted upon the social relations.

The fact that the popular masses have actively struggled against the fetters of nature and society clearly shows one aspect of their independence.

Independence represents not only man's specific feature of positively acting upon his environment but that of making things and phenomena serve him.

Man fundamentally differs from animals also in the nature of changing environment. Unlike animals, man positively acts on his environment and changes it so that it serves himself.

Labour is an activity of man to change natural objects and make them serve himself. Revolutionary struggle is an activity of the popular masses to reorganize the social relations and make them serve themselves.

Transforming the outer world and making it serve people is inherent in both labour and revolutionary struggle and this is precisely another aspect of man's independence.

In no case animals can change their environment so that it serves themselves.

Though animals bring about a little change in their environment through metabolism, it is but their passive adaptation to their environment.

Only man can change the outer world so that it serves himself. This is clearly shown by the historical fact that nature and society are changed to serve people better.

Through his activity to conquer nature man regulates and controls it and makes it serve himself.

Socialist society, where everything serves the working masses, was brought into being by their revolutionary struggle to make the social relations serve themselves, and this society is steadily developing so as to serve the popular masses better.

Men make the objective world serve themselves because they cannot maintain their

social community without positively acting on it and controlling it.

Man positively acting upon the objective world and changing it for himself—these are two inseparable aspects of the essence of independence.

The essence of creativeness lies in purposefully acting upon the environment and constantly replacing the old with the new.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Man is the most advanced and powerful being that, through his purposeful and energetic activity, transforms the world to meet his will and demands." (Ibid., p. 214.)

The essential feature of man fundamentally different from the animals is to purposefully act on the outer world and change things and phenomena and make new things.

The essence of creativeness, like that of independence, has two aspects.

One of them is connected with man's way of acting upon his environment and the other with the nature of change of the outer world wrought by him.

Whereas independence means man's specific feature of positively acting on his environment, creativeness means his special character of purposefully acting upon it.

Man purposefully acts on his environment on the grasp of laws of objective things and his interests.

Such purposeful activity of man is based on his ability to grasp the nature and laws of things.

Only man can understand the laws of the objective world, set the goal on his understanding and act consciously to attain his set goal.

Whereas man's positive action upon his environment in independence is opposed to the passive action of animals, the purposeful action of man in creativeness is opposed to the blind action of animals.

The animals' action on their environment is instinctive and blind.

The purposeful action upon the outer world is a chief characteristic of man distinct from animals and it is one aspect of the essence of creativeness.

Creativeness means not only man's specific feature of purposefully acting on his environment but also that of changing things and phenomena into the new.

As for the nature of change of the outer world effected by man, the change of things and phenomena for man is related with man's independence and change to create new things to meet the aspiration of man is connected with his creativeness.

Purposefully acting upon his environment, man lends new nature and properties to things or creates new things in his interest.

Man, through his labour, makes natural things have new attributes and creates new things out of natural materials.

Revolutionary struggle is the activity of people to replace the old and reactionary social system with a new progressive one and constantly develop the advanced social relations already established.

Animals cannot create new things. Though their activity of making something appears to be subtle and skilful it is nothing but the repetition of the same action—making the same thing by the same method in the same season.

Animals that cannot grasp laws of things cannot conduct creative activity of constantly making new things in the true sense of the word.

Their activity of making something is but instinctive.

Men purposefully act upon their environment and constantly create new things because they exist and act collectively.

Man belongs to social community which transforms the environment and constantly makes new things to meet various social needs.

The main characteristic of social community fundamentally different from the groups of animals lies in changing the objective things and phenomena to constantly improve the life environment, not content with using natural things as they are.

Social community cannot exist and develop without constantly remaking the life environment. So its members need to act purposefully on their environment and constantly remake it on the basis of their understanding of things and phenomena.

Man purposefully acting upon the outer world and changing it to constantly make new things to meet his desire—these are two inseparable aspects of the essence of creativeness.

Creativeness is another fundamental feature of man different from all other beings.

As seen above, independence and creativeness are the attributes inherent in man distinct from his other social properties.

Here is the reason why independence and creativeness have their own essence unlike other social attributes of man.

The social attributes of man are different from each other in their position and importance in specifying man as a social being.

Things have different properties which define their quality in certain respects.

The fundamental attributes of basic importance generally characterize the quality of things as a whole.

Independence and creativeness are the fundamental social attributes of man which generally characterize man as a social being.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Independence is what keeps man alive." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 257.)

Independence is what keeps man alive. This means that independence is the fundamental attribute which characterizes man in a word.

Man without independence cannot be said a social being.

Man has many social attributes and independence and creativeness are his fundamental and essential properties.

That is why we say man a social being with independence and creativeness when we generally characterize him.

Social attributes of man have independence and creativeness. As man's social attributes such as consciousness and labour have independence and creativeness, they are qualitatively different from his biological attributes and here lie the specific features of man as a social being.

As the independent and creative attributes lend independence and creativeness to man's social properties, they are different from other social attributes and generally characterize man's existence and activity as his fundamental attributes.

As social attributes of man have independence and creativeness they are closely related with each other and united as one.

Independence and creativeness are the fundamental properties which guarantee the uniform existence and activity of man.

As seen above, independence and creativeness are fundamental properties generally characterizing man and here lies the specific feature of independence and creativeness distinct from other social properties of man.

Independence and creativeness are the most important and fundamental social attributes characterizing man. So man with such attributes can take the position of master in the world and play the decisive role in everything.

(To Be Continued)

SEETHING COAL MINE

The historic Sixth Party Congress is nearing, which will mark a new milestone in the development of our Party and revolution.

The colliers of the Pongchon Coal Mine, along with those in other coal mines in the country, are greeting the glorious Party Congress with brilliant labour achievements.

This mine under the Kaechon District Coal Mining Complex is a colliery with a bright future whose coal is good in quality and whose deposits are inexhaustible.

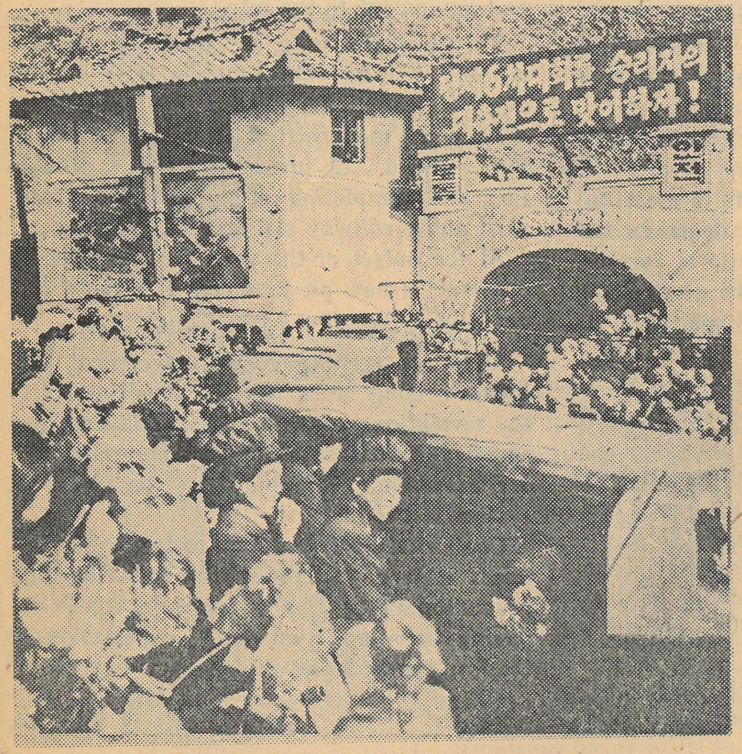
It plays a big role in our coal production.

The colliers there have brought about a great upsurge in coal production from early this year, upholding the great leader's New Year Address. They fulfilled their first half-year plan one month ahead of schedule.

With an unflagging spirit they are now working hard to carry out their annual plan ahead of schedule, before the Party Congress.

Their boundless loyalty to the great leader and the Party is displayed in their efforts to prepare their gift to the Party Congress.

They set themselves a bold target of mining 50,000 tons of coal, tunneling 5,000 me-



Artistes encourage colliers to increased production of coal

The coal yard

tres and making 2,000-metre galleries permanent ones in excess of their plan before the Party Congress and are successfully hitting their target, displaying collective heroism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"This year, too, in order to fully meet the national economy's increasing demands for coal, we must exert much efforts for the production of coal under the slogan of 'Every effort to produce more coal!'"

The colliers of the Hyoksin Pit lead the mine making innovations to greet the Sixth Party Congress with a big upsurge in coal production.

The Li Byong Mun-led tunneling company of the pit created a new drilling speed and raised the blasting rate through the high-speed tunneling movement conducted from the outset of this year and each of its platoons tunneled more than 300 metres a month.

More and more tunnelers are overfulfilling their yearly plan assignments.

The pit introduced jumbo-like compressors and supplies compressed air to the tunneling and hewing faces, and thus uses drills, loaders and other machines to full capacity.

With precedence given to tunneling and good hewing faces prepared coal output rose greatly.

The first coal-mining company of the pit introduced a new coal cutting method and increased per-shift coal output by over 200 tons, establishing a new record of the mine. This company is now working hard to surpass its yearly plan more than twice by the Party Congress.

Such innovations are taking place also at the Wadong, Pongchon and other pits of the mine.

Keeping pace with unprecedented production upsurge and the high spirit of the colliers, the command of the mine supplies promptly electric cars, coal cars, loaders, compressors, chain conveyors and many machines and equipment to the pits.

The constructors of the mine are also admirably putting into practice their resolution.

They are modernizing all means of transport ahead of growing coal production and completing a big automated coal yard along railway siding.

At the outset of the year they resolved to construct a new pit in a coal field with rich deposits before the Party Congress.

They are settling complex technical problems arising from the pit construction in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. They finished its construction in the main and are assembling equipment for the transport system in the pit.

Coal vital to our Juche industry is produced in large quantities thanks to the high revolutionary zeal of the colliers there repaying the deep trust and expectation of the Party with loyalty.

O Sun Sik

CREATION AND INNOVATION

A New-Type 8-Metre Gear Cutter

Workers and technicians of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex made a new-type 8-metre gear cutter and succeeded in its test operation.

This cutter will help the complex to build up the repair and maintenance workshop and process parts of large metallurgical equipment and various large gears so as to firmly ensure steel production. It is efficient and operated on modern lines.

The cutter made in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is another proud fruit of the struggle of our working class to greet the Sixth Party Congress with high political enthusiasm and splendid labour achievements.

An Automated Continuous Bloom Maker

Workers and three-revolution team members of the Kangson Steel Complex manufactured an automated continuous bloom maker as a gift to the Sixth Party Congress.

The machine makes bloom directly from molten steel without the ingot-making and blooming processes and so it makes it possible to raise productivity greatly while saving a lot of materials and fuel.

Anthracite Gasification Project Finished

The workers and technicians of the Kaesong Porcelain Factory are working hard to greet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements. They completed an anthracite gasification project in honour of the Party Congress.

They erected big oval briquette-making and calcinating workshops and manufactured many machines and equipment including oval briquette maker, revolving cylindrical drier and gas generator.

Through anthracite gasification the factory comprehensively mechanized porcelain production, and doubled its output and improved the quality of its products while saving much anthracite.

Modern Plating Factory Built

A modern plating factory was built in the Pyongchon district of Pyongyang as a present to the Sixth Congress of the Party.

This factory has the 8 assembly-line processes including acid treating process and refuse-water purification process.

This factory will plate iron with zinc, copper, nickel, chrome, alumite, alloy and precious metals.

Its products are used mainly by the local industry factories in Pyongyang for making ironware.

INTENSE LOYALTY

—A VISIT TO THE POTONGGANG ELECTRIC APPLIANCES FACTORY—

All our working people are now striving to greet the historic Sixth Party Congress with an unprecedented revolutionary upsurge in all areas of socialist construction.

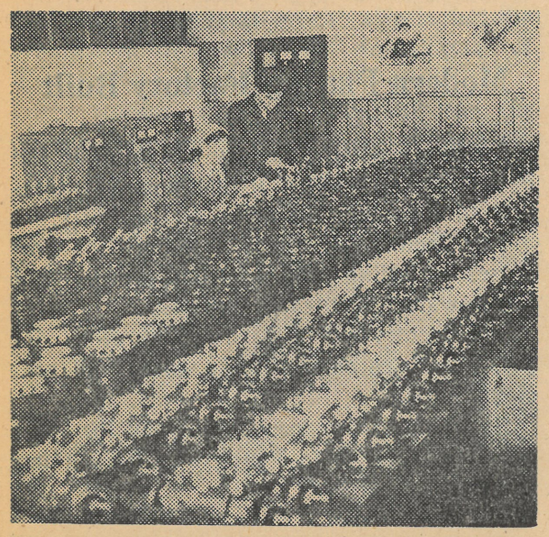
The Potonggang Electric Appliances Factory was also alive with intense loyalty to meet the glorious October festival with splendid labour achievements.

The manager said to me, pointing to the emulation graphs showing the results of production:

"As you see, if we work on this way, we can fulfil our yearly plan far ahead of schedule, before the Party Congress, as we have resolved...."

The graphs showed the production results of workteams and shops nearly finishing their yearly targets.

Highly-efficient generators are mass-produced



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"All the Party members and working people should continue to make innovations and progress in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign and fulfil this year's national economic plan ahead of schedule, before the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, and thus greet the congress as honourable victors."

Upholding the great leader's New Year Address, the workers of this factory vigorously conducted socialist emulation from the outset of this year and fulfilled their first half-year plan two months ahead of schedule, by the end of April in all indices.

This factory on the beautiful Potong River in the capital is not so big. Though, it is in serial production of over 70 kinds of electric appliances including generators and distributors for trucks and tractors and scores of kinds of electric daily necessities including charging flashlights and heater-coolers.

There were clean and attractive buildings between pavements in the thick wood of various trees. The factory seemed to be in the Potonggang pleasure park.

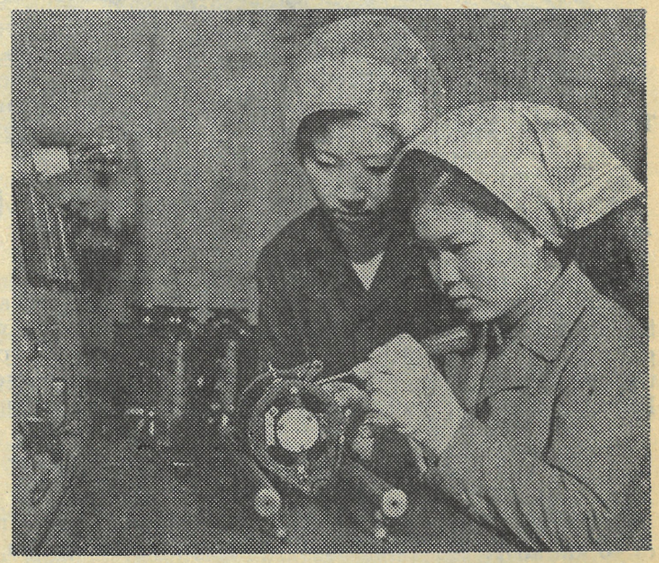
Hearing the story of the production scale and products of the factory I first went to see the materials shop.

Presses and single-purpose machines in the broad shop were working cheerfully.

This shop, the first process of production, is said to make more than 1,300 kinds of materials and parts needed for electric appliances.

It introduced pressing and stamp forging

Helping and leading each other forward



methods in all processing. As a result, its material output increased nearly seven times what it was ten years ago.

"We are working hard to greet the Party Congress with splendid labour achievements, securing materials for two months ahead of production...," boasted the shop manager.

Looking at the dependable features of machine operators working with intense loyalty to amply supply materials, I followed the slowly-moving material-carrying conveyor to the assembly shop.

This assembly shop was linked with the material and processing shops and its workteams were assembling and finishing electric appliances of different kinds and sizes and all their processes were assembly-lined.

Work places were perfectly clean. Workers were assembling electric appliances with skill at long tables.

Explaining the work processes of the shop, the deputy shop manager introduced an assembly girl, saying: "As you saw from the notice board showing honourable innovators, this is a girl fitter Yu Sun Hui. She was the first to hit the target for the Party Congress."

When I asked how much she exceeded her daily quota, she pointed to the finished relays piled high by her side, saying that she could not be satisfied only with the overfulfilment of her norm.

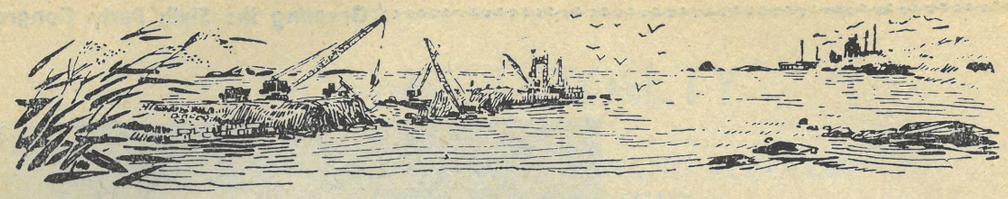
This year she carried out her monthly plan at over 140 per cent and assembled electric appliances well to be first-class ones.

I felt pleased with the hearty loyalty of the workers there striving to produce best goods as gifts to the Party Congress.

They were all making innovations to greet the Sixth Party Congress as a great festival of victors.

I left the factory, believing that they would attain greater success in their proud labour by racing against time.

Kwon Gi Ho



Travel Note

Along the West Coastline (2)

Soon after we started our journey along the zigzag coast from the mouth of Amnokgang River in the northwest tip of the country, we had glimpses of the vast Ryongchon Plain to the east and Taedasa Island and other small islands on the distant horizon.

We were delighted to see the changed looks of our socialist countryside and the rich crops in the fertile land—the result of brilliant implementation of the rural theses.

Bumper Crops Are Regular Thing in Plain

People call the Ryongchon Plain a plain of 40 km strip.

Understandable, it is so vast! We looked through the car window at the rice, maize, bean crops grown on ridges between rice fields and rich fruit trees on hillsides.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic way of boosting agricultural production is to put farming on a scientific basis in keeping with the requirements of the Juche methods of farming. All farm work must be carried out qualitatively in season, and manuring and tending of crops be done well in a way conforming to scientific principles."

We were greeted by an official at the county cooperative farm management committee in Ryongchon town. He told us that they were all out to implement the great leader's teachings. They planted high-yielding crops to suit the terrain features and applied scientific principles as required by the Juche farming methods. He said that they would gather in much more grains than the previous all-time high.

In the past this plain suffered from droughts. A few days of dry weather made paddy fields crack like the back of tortoise and rice plants wither in the salty land.

But its farmers now live in a new era of agricultural industrialization and modernization: they work with the help of machines and chemicals, free from the damages of drought.

In bygone days, the farmers cried cursing the heavens in dry season but now they sing of rich harvest every year on the fertile land.

We visited Sinam Cooperative Farm in the north of the plain.

Modern houses with colourful tiles and uplifted crane-shaped eaves lined up in the village and on the knoll in the middle of the village was "The Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas."

A hall of culture, a school, a *ri* people's hospital, creches, kindergartens and other modern buildings were laid out in good harmony with scenic surroundings.

After looking around the village we went up to the viewing stand of the farm.

Extensive standardized rice fields, crisscrossed irrigation canals and the "sea of green rice" came in sight.

This farm is a land of glory. The fatherly leader had come here and spoke about the necessity of scientific farming and taught the way to do it.

Encouraged by his instructions and solicitude, they did their utmost to bring unprecedented bumper crops this year in honour of the Sixth Congress of our Party.

The temperature dropped sharply at the end of April, and it would affect the growth of cold-bed rice seedlings. But they overcame the unfavourable weather conditions and nursed healthy rice seedlings. In addition, they introduced mechanization in all rice-transplanting and completed it much earlier than scheduled.

There has been less sunshine than the average year, but it was challenged successfully. The technicians and officials established a scientific manuring system based on the soil analysis of each plot and applied various fertilizers and agricultural chemicals in right time and in right amount.

"This year farming goes on excellently in all lands and we are expecting an increase of over one ton in per-hectare rice output in 400 or so plots."

The farm management board chairman said proudly.

The same was true at the Yangso Cooperative Farm which won the honour of 10,000-ton farm last year, and Chinhung, Ryongyon and other farms and workteams.

Crops were successful in Ssangryong which had been a barren land.

We went to Yomju County. We were told that if Taedasa Island is connected with the Cholsan Peninsula, the tideland as wide as a county area would be put under crops. We had also a glimpse of a fish farm in the tideland covering 1,000 hectares.

This county, too, did farming well as required by the Juche methods of farming.

Our car ran on the straight road through the fields dividing Ryongbuk and Sinjongri.

A vast plain of square and standardized rice fields stretched along the West Sea. Our guide said that once it was a marsh land. When the tide rose there was a sea and when it ebbed there was a stretch of muddy land. People blocked the sea and converted the coastal land into fertile fields. Now 7-8 tons of rice are yielded.

The Ryongchon plain and all other cooperative fields, where the great Juche methods of farming are successfully applied, will bring an autumn of rich harvests.

Looking around the fertile lands filled with the joy of nice farming, we were convinced that the farmers would attain the grain goal of 9.5 million tons without fail.

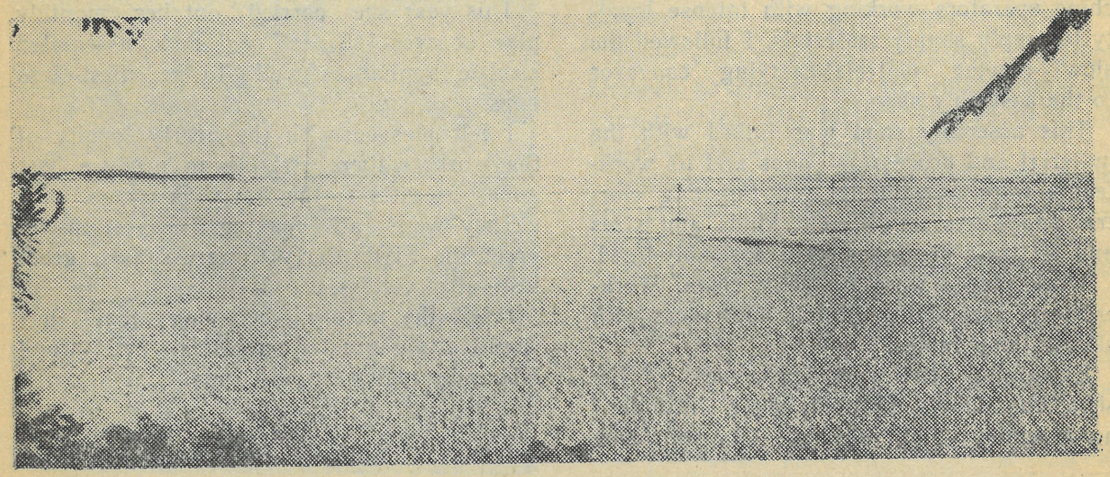
Our termination was Tasa Island. White sea-gulls were encircling over the boats coming home with big hauls and the waves were breaking against the shores.

Soon the tideland 4-8 km wide will be turned into fertile fields producing rice, reed and salt.

Then the map of our country, the looks of the western coast, will be changed beyond recognition.

Chon Jong Hun

The socialist cooperative fields yield rich crops every year



SERIAL

Modern History of Korea (8)

2. ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF GUERRILLA BASES ALONG THE TUMAN-GANG RIVER

Establishment of Guerrilla Bases or Liberated Areas

A vigorous struggle was waged to set up guerrilla bases in line with the policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. He said:

"To organize and develop the armed struggle through guerrilla warfare, a guerrilla base must be set up. A solid guerrilla base will make it possible to continually expand the armed ranks and wage protracted guerrilla warfare even when besieged by the formidable enemy. It will also make it possible for us to protect the revolutionary masses from the cold-blooded murder and barbarity of the enemy. In particular, as we fight the armed struggle with no state backing and no aid from outside, we badly need our own firm military base, a rear base. Furthermore, this base is absolutely necessary in order to progress with preparations for the founding of the Communist Party and the revolutionary movement as a whole, while waging armed struggle." (*On Juche in Our Revolution*, Eng. ed., Vol. 1, p. 23.)

All the organized armed struggle can be fought properly only by relying on a certain base. In case of the regular army the state rear is such base. However, the guerrilla warfare with no state rear inevitably needs adequate military, logistic base, that is, a guerrilla base.

A guerrilla base will make it possible to organize and conduct military and political activity and logistical work as a whole, maintain ties with the masses, expand and strengthen the guerrilla ranks and wage a protracted guerrilla warfare even when besieged by the formidable enemy and protect the revolutionary masses from the enemy's atrocity of indiscriminate massacre.

A guerrilla base had very weighty significance also as a base for the Korean revolution as a whole, the fountainhead of revolution, besides its being a base for armed struggle. For further progress of the Korean revolutionary movement in those days it was necessary to wage a vigorous armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists and, in parallel with it, energetically push ahead with preparations for founding the communist party and different forms of mass struggle. In order to give unified guidance to all this work there should be the main base, fountainhead of revolution.

A guerrilla base could be such a fountainhead of revolution.

A guerrilla base could take different forms according to the prevailing subjective and objective situations, the environment and conditions of struggle or the degree of preparedness of armed forces.

Taking into account the conditions created in those days, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a policy for setting up guerrilla bases in the form of a liberated area, to begin with.

Only by establishing bases in the form of a liberated area, i.e., guerrilla zones free from the enemy's ruling machine, it was possible to expand and reinforce the fledgeling guerrilla army rapidly in reliance on it, rally the revolutionary masses around it and protect them and successfully promote military and political preparations for the development of the general anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle centred on the armed struggle.

It was important to select an adequate area for a guerrilla base or liberated area.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The establishment of a guerrilla base or liberated area must presuppose the following three basic conditions: first, there must be an economic base and a mass foundation to enlist protection and support from the revolutionary masses; second, it must be geographically advantageous for the guerrilla army to defend itself even with small armed forces and the site should be such that it would be difficult for the enemy to attack the guerrilla army even though he has up-to-date weapons; third, it must have armed forces of its own which should at least be capable of self-defence." (Ibid., pp. 24-25.)

Most suitable site for a guerrilla base or a liberated area was the mountainous area along the Tuman-gang River, and a vigorous struggle was fought there to establish a liberated area.

The struggle to establish a guerrilla base or a liberated area began with the revolutionization of the people in this area. Various revolutionary organizations were expanded in vast areas and a vigorous politico-ideological work was conducted among the masses. This decisively heightened the anti-imperialist revolutionary consciousness among the people. The word revolution became popular among the people in these areas and it was considered as a binding obligation of the Koreans to respond to the call of revolution. Thus, ties between the guerrilla units and the people became inseparable to be in perfect harmony.

The creation of a guerrilla base was promoted in the struggle to neutralize the enemy militarily. Without neutralizing the enemy it was impossible to establish a guerrilla base or a liberated area or maintain it, as the Japanese imperialists became frenzied in their suppression and massacre of the revolutionary forces and the people with all their aggressive forces, their puppet Manchukuo army and puppet police.

Guerrilla units active in different areas had daring engagements with the enemy forces in cooperation with paramilitary organizations* to neutralize the enemy militarily, and in this course wide area along the Tuman-gang River was secured.

* According to a confidential document by the Japanese imperialists, in the one year of 1932 the AJPGA had 984 engagements which involved the total strength of 13,470. (*Activities of the Foreign Ministry's Policemen in Manchuria and the Plan for Future Reinforcement*, March 1933, the Police Affairs Section of the Imperial Embassy in Manchuria.)

Many patriotic-minded people came to the area. All of them were the revolutionary people who bore a bitter hatred towards Japanese imperialism and resolved to put up a stubborn struggle against it.

In many parts of the area party and YCL organizations, the Peasants' Association, the Anti-Imperialist Union, the Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society, Women's Association, Children's Corps and other revolutionary organizations along with the Red Guards, Children's Vanguard and other paramilitary organizations were formed and the broad sections of the masses were rallied in those revolutionary organizations. A revolutionary government was established and guerrilla barracks, schools, publishing houses, arms repair shops, sewing shops and others were set up in the liberated areas.

In this way a guerrilla base was set up in the form of a liberated area free from the enemy's rule.*

* Concerning the guerrilla bases established along the Tuman-gang River, the Japanese imperialist aggressors wrote: "Today the supposed bases of the communist bandits (so they called the Communists disparagingly—*Quoter*) are: Wangoukou and Shihjenkou districts and their neighbourhood in Yenchi County, bordering on Wangching County; Yulangtsun district and its neighbourhood in Holung County, bordering on Yenchi and Antu counties; Hsiaowangching north of Paitsaotsun in Wangching County; Tahuangkou in Hunchun County, bordering on Wangching County; Yentunglatzu district and the area north of it bordering on the Maritime Province of the Soviet Union. All these bases are situated at obscure spots among rugged mountains bordering on the county boundaries or the frontier. These geographical features provide a favourable condition for unrestrained sorties to the neighbouring areas and even to the area facing North Hamgyong Province across the river." (*Secret Service Police Bulletin*, No. 2, Public Security Section, the Police Affairs Bureau, Government-General of Korea, pp. 221-22.)

The founding of the guerrilla army and the establishment of guerrilla bases provided essential conditions for the speedy promotion of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. But at

that time "Left" opportunism raised its head, doing great harm.

Regarding the establishment of liberated areas in some areas as the completion of revolution, the "Left" opportunists retired on their laurels. They kept aloof from the armed struggle and even stood in its way.

Maintaining that the socialist revolution should be carried out immediately, they insisted on establishing a soviet form of government in the liberated areas. In the solution of the agrarian question, too, they negated private ownership in general and went in for confiscation of all the land and introduction of cooperative farming. This caused great confusion and vacillation among the masses.

The "Left" opportunists kept clear of and were hostile to the inhabitants in the areas situated between the liberated and the enemy-held areas. They branded those in the in-between areas as "two-faced people" or those in the enemy-held areas as "lackeys" of the Japanese imperialists. Furthermore, they gave up not only work with the revolutionary organizations in the enemy-held areas but work with those in the intermediary areas.

Such "Left" opportunism became more pronounced, leaving grave consequences, during the time when the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was in south and north Manchuria with some units of the AJPGA. The aim of his advance to north and south Manchuria was to get the broad sections of people to be informed of the founding of the AJPGA, give them revolutionary influence, expand guerrilla ranks and temper them in actual struggle and establish contacts with the troops of the Korean Independence Army and the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units.

Returning from north and south Manchuria in the late autumn of 1932, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led the guerrilla army and revolutionary organizations to firmly build up the guerrilla bases, expedite the anti-Japanese armed struggle and extend it to the homeland, while resolutely repudiating "Left" opportunism.

Policy of Spreading and Developing the Armed Struggle into the Homeland

Leading a unit of the guerrilla army across the Tuman-gang River in March 1933, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced into the Onsong district on the northern border of Korea. After fully grasping the state of affairs there, he called a meeting of chiefs of underground revolutionary organizations and the political workers in the Onsong area. Mt. Wangjae-san was the venue of the meeting.

In his speech *To Spread and Develop the Armed Struggle into the Homeland* delivered at the meeting he emphasized that only by spreading and developing the armed struggle into the homeland was it possible to give irreparable political and military blows to the Japanese imperialists, who were forcing all sorts of misfortune on the Korean people, exert a strong revolutionary influence to the people in the homeland and rouse them vigorously to a sacred war against Japan. He pointed out that in order to spread and develop the armed struggle into the homeland it was necessary to establish semi-guerrilla zones over a wide area in the homeland. He said:

"To do this we should wage a more forceful struggle to establish and consolidate more semi-guerrilla zones over a wide area in the homeland adjacent to the guerrilla bases along the Tuman-gang River." (*To Spread and Develop the Armed Struggle into the Homeland*, Eng. ed., p. 8.)

A semi-guerrilla zone means an area which, though under the rule of the enemy in form, is under the guidance of the guerrilla army and the revolutionary organizations in practice. Such zone serves as an important politico-military stronghold and rear base for the guerrilla army and as a source for reinforcing the guerrilla ranks. Hence, by setting up and consolidating semi-guerrilla zones over a wide area in the homeland it was possible to successfully spread the armed struggle to the homeland.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that in order to form the semi-guerrilla zones over an extensive area in the homeland the guerrilla army should conduct vigorous combat operations in the border areas and meanwhile, the underground revolutionary organizations at home should rally and revolutionize the broad masses opposed to Japanese imperialism and set up secret communications centres and various other centres for activity wherever necessary, by turning to account the favorable terrain conditions of the wooded areas.

He stressed the need to closely rally the whole nation into a single political force under the anti-Japanese banner, actively organize the people's anti-Japanese struggle in various forms in combination with the armed struggle, and that the revolutionaries and people at home should make every effort to support the guerrilla army and the guerrilla bases.

The policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the meeting at Mt. Wangjae-san provided a basic guideline for further advancing the armed struggle and stepping up the activity of the revolutionary organizations at home.

Establishment of the People's Revolutionary Government and Enforcement of Democratic Reforms in the Liberated Areas. Creation and Expansion of the Semi-Guerrilla Zones

While resolutely repudiating "Left" opportunism, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the line of setting up, instead of a soviet government relying only on the workers and peasants, the people's revolutionary government in the liberated areas and implemented it. This government relied on workers, peasants and other patriotic-minded people of all walks of life.

Recalling those days, he said:

"In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle we laid down, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the tasks of our revolution and the social-class relations in our country, the Juche-oriented line of building the government—to establish the people's government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and resting on the united front of the broad popular masses. Following this line, we set up and ran the people's revolutionary government, a unique form of power, in the guerrilla bases, thus gaining precious experiences in building up the people's government." (*Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government*, Eng. ed., p. 5.)

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the people's revolutionary government was set up in the liberated areas. Where the soviet government had been formed, it was reorganized into the people's revolutionary government and where the former was not yet formed, the latter was established from the outset. The people's revolutionary government enjoyed the positive support of the entire popular masses.

The people's revolutionary government was a government capable of fully satisfying the demands of the workers, peasants and other broad popular masses; it was a most revolutionary and popular government that could rally them closely and powerfully organize and mobilize them in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. It was most suitable to the process of the progress of the national-liberation revolution at the time and the actual condition of the liberated areas. It served as the prototype of the state power to be established in the liberated homeland in the future.

The line of people's revolutionary government set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was an original line that threw light on the problem of power, the basic problem of revolution.

There had once prevailed a notion that a soviet government should be set up in all cases of the revolution led by the working class. But the change of the conditions of revolutionary development and, particularly, the problem of the anti-imperialist national united front which came to the fore in the colonial national-liberation struggle, required the solution of the question of power from a new angle. The line of people's revolutionary government set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung fully met this requirement for the first time, thereby making outstanding contribution to the development of the theory on state power.

The people's revolutionary government made public its programme and carried out democratic reforms.

It ensured complete political freedom and democratic rights to the people in the liberated areas. On the other hand, it exercised implacable dictatorship over the pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation and reactionary classes.

It confiscated the land of the Japanese imperialists and pro-Japanese landlords and distributed it to the peasants, proclaimed an eight-hour working day and a minimum wage system and abolished miscellaneous levies and taxes. It also enforced the equality of the sexes, free compulsory education and free medical care.

Thus, new socio-economic relations and revolutionary order were established in the liberated areas. The liberated areas were now in a position to acquit themselves well as the reliable military strategic strongholds and

strong rear bases for the anti-Japanese armed struggle and as the fountainhead of the general Korean revolution.*

* A magazine published in Japan in those days wrote: "What attention is focussed on was, above all, the fact that the communist bandits (So they called Communists disparagingly—Quoter.) have established the so-called complete '...Kingdom' using the natural strongholds of those mountainous areas.

"The kingdom has a government. Head of the government called chairman exercises control over military, administrative, guidance, educational and executive organs through consultation with the members of the supreme executive committee.... The people in the kingdom work the dry and paddy fields distributed by the government and do the work of repairing roads or building houses by government order." "Besides, the kingdom occupies a definite area.... They are keeping strict guard, always sending out guards to the observation posts set up on key points of the boundary they have fixed. They call the boundary 'frontier.'

"...Thus the guerrilla zone in the Chientao district is fully provided with three factors—land, people and government and presents a single state... by operating them." (Toyo, February, 1934, issue, Toyo Society, pp. 92-93.)

Successful progress was also made in establishing semi-guerrilla zones around the liberated areas.

In pursuance of the line put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Communists and guerrillas expanded revolutionary organizations in the vast rural area around the liberated areas, intensified revolutionary education for the popular masses and infiltrated into the enemy's government organs. Semi-guerrilla zones were thus established in the regions around the liberated areas in east Manchuria and in Onsong, Hoeryong, Musan, Kyongwon, and other places in the vast northern border area of Korea.

With the creation of many semi-guerrilla zones, the bases and mass foundation for the armed struggle were built up more firmly than before. They were the invisible rear bases giving material and spiritual support to the guerrilla army and the reliable advance bases supporting and protecting the liberated areas. They were also the military strongholds enabling the guerrillas to secure adroitness and manoeuvrability in their operations and the revolutionary bases to rear the revolutionary force.*

* In his report to the chief of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Government-General of Korea on the state of affairs in the Lotzukou area, the then semi-guerrilla zone, the panic-stricken chief of the South Hamgyong Provincial Police, wrote as follows:

"General Situation in the Lotzukou Area. 1. The population is made up of a thousand and several hundred households; every inhabitant is communized and keeps frequent contacts with the Communist Party. 2. Armed groups have free play even in the vicinity of towns at daytime." (The chief of the South Hamgyong Provincial Police, *On the Dispatch of Young Korean Communists Resident in Manchuria to Korea*, September 23, 1935, Kannan Ko-otsu, No. 1399.)

While setting up and expanding the semi-guerrilla zones, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw that in the enemy-held areas where it was impossible to establish semi-guerrilla zones, secret communications centres were set up for the small guerrilla groups to secure their secret movements and operations or underground revolutionary organizations were formed so that the guerrilla army could rely on them in tightening its ties with the revolutionary masses there.

After the guerrilla zones-liberated areas, semi-guerrilla zones and bases for guerrilla activity were established systematically in the northern border area of Korea and the extensive area along the Tuman-gang River, a vigorous push was given to the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the general anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle centred on it.

A Mother in Sickbed Thinks of Her Homeland

—ON NINE YEARS' LIFE OF SO BROTHERS' MOTHER—

The Japanese politico-theoretical magazine *Sekai* carried in its April issue of 1980 an interview of reporters of *Kyodo News Agency* and *Asahi Shimbun* of Japan with O Gi Sun, mother of So brothers. Introduced here is an excerpt from their interview.

Mother of So brothers

FOREWORD

O Gi Sun (59) is mother of So Sung and So Jun Sik. (Recently she died—Ed.) So Sung (34), her eldest son, was sentenced to life imprisonment and is now in prison. So Jun Sik (31), her younger son, served his seven years' prison term, but is in a public security reformatory under the "public security law" which provides for the preliminary arrest of thought offenders, because he refused to convert.

She went with an aching heart to prisons in south Korea 60 times for the past 9 years to hear about her arrested sons. She was badly anxious for her sons' release.

Recalling her life in the past 9 years, she said she has put infinite faith in her sons, deeply pitied many "political prisoners" in south Korea who are in the same condition as her sons and their families and earnestly desired the country's reunification.

How will the new system of south Korea treat the political victims of the Pak "regime"? Will it guarantee the liberty of thinking and faith which is the core of the basic human rights or punish as before people for their idea under the name of "national security"?

Sharp and not optimistic are her questions to the "democratization" advertized by the present south Korean rulers.

What answers will the opposition parties and forces and other anti-government personages give to the questions of O Gi Sun who is now down in Japan?

50 YEARS IN JAPAN

REPORTER: In March this year it will be full nine years since So brothers were arrested. The past nine years were a succession of troubles and agony, I think. What about it?

O GI SUN: It makes me shudder at the mere thought of it. There will be no end to talk about it. I went to south Korea to meet Jun Sik many times, but in vain. You may not know how bitterly I wept. So many times I failed to meet Sung because they didn't allow.

REPORTER: Where is your native place?

O GI SUN: My native place is a farm village of South Chungchong Province. From my parents I had heard about it. It is a common place where I felt relieved. It is a real farm village. My family was poor and had nothing to speak of. When I visited my native place for one month I met my native people after 20 years' separation.

REPORTER: You have been living in Japan for over 50 years. Therefore the fatherland is specially dear to you, I think.

O GI SUN: I thought what the fatherland meant to me. If my parents and I were born and brought up in Japan and we consider ourselves as Japanese, I would have thought nothing about my homeland. But my parents always told me that my native place was in south Korea across the sea. So my fatherland never left my mind. People always think about their nationalities and countries.

REPORTER: I know there are many Koreans

with Japanese nationality. What about this?

O GI SUN: Strange enough, I never thought of becoming a Japanese. I hated to be a Japanese. Often I made Korean clothes, I don't know why. Perhaps it was not to forget their making. I always told my sons that they were Koreans and their names Korean.

FIRST MEETING

REPORTER: As you expected and wished Sung and Jun Sik, though born and brought up in Japan, went to south Korea for their studies. They wanted to live in their fatherland. But they were arrested in March 1971, branded as "spies of the north". What did you feel when you heard about your sons' arrest?

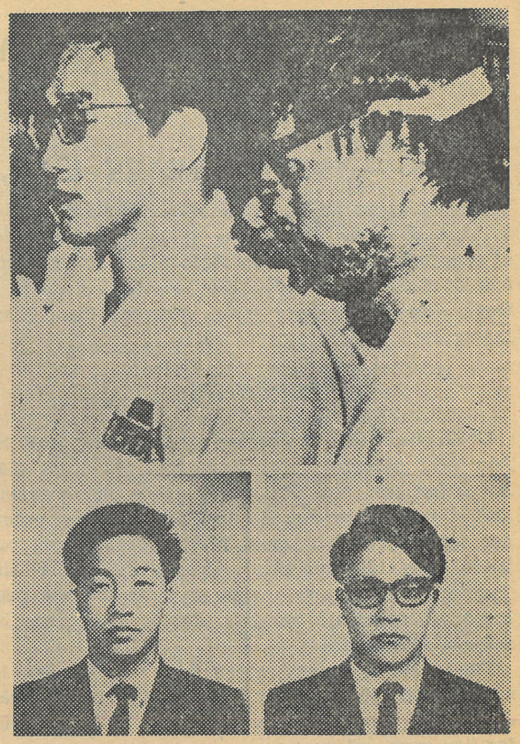
O GI SUN: I hoped to return to my homeland when my children grew up. Though my dream was not realized, my sons went to Korea for studies. I wanted to boast to everybody I met that they were studying in south Korea. As things came to such a pass, however, everything went black.

REPORTER: The "CIC" made public the "campus spyring case" in April 1971. Did you go to Seoul immediately after you read the newspaper on that account?

O GI SUN: I went there after a week's preparation. I was a complete stranger to Seoul and had no relatives, so I was quite bewildered. I went to Sodaemun Prison first, where I was told that they didn't know such a person. What embarrassed me was that I couldn't understand them. When I asked them they only laughed. I wept bitterly. They said that my sons were not in the prison. Then I went to the "CIC." Everywhere I went they said they did not know where my sons were. When I asked "CIC" officers where my sons were, they only said: "They are alright". Now I think that they did so because they inflicted torture and wound upon my sons. They even put me in a room, took snapshot and questioned, then turned me out, saying that they were not there. Finally I learned from a lawyer where Jun Sik was. But they did not allow me to meet him till the trial. Even the lawyer did not know where Sung was. When I troubled him with questions the lawyer got nervous.

REPORTER: You visited your sons before the trial started in July 1971, didn't you?

O GI SUN: Yes, I did. I heard that Sung had died. When I went to Sodaemun Prison to put in something, a woman gaoler said that Sung must have died. When I asked the reason she said: "It's a secret. Say to nobody. I saw Sung being



So brothers after tortures in south Korea (above) **and So brothers before tortures** (below)

carried out on a stretcher. He was burnt all over." She came out of the acceptance room and whispered to me like that. It was a bolt from the blue. I came back to Japan without knowing whether he died or not.

Then there was a news that he was charged. All were overjoyed, saying: "He is alive. He is still alive." We believed that the woman gaoler had told a lie.

REPORTER: After all it was not a lie that Sung had a burn, was it?

O GI SUN: When I saw Sung at the court for the first time I felt dizzy. I made up my mind not to lose my senses, but I could not keep back my tears. I was tongue-tied. I thought the world was too cruel to me. No one told me that my son had a burn.

The first trial began at about ten a.m. When we took the seats for the public there were some 20 defendants in the court. I recognized my sons at once from behind. Jun Sik cast a searching glance over his shoulders. Sung's face and hands

were bandaged and ears minus and mouth misshaped uglily. My husband said: "Sung has no ears." I burst into tears, saying: "Dear me, he has no ears, no ears!..."

REPORTER: I think it was at the "court" that Sung and Jun Sik met for the first time after they were arrested, wasn't it?

O GI SUN: Yes. They seemed to exchange some words, patting each other on the shoulder.

REPORTER: Where and how did you have your first meeting with your sons?

O GI SUN: I met them only after the first trial. Sung had a severe burn, but he came out to meet me with the bandage removed. The fire torture had burnt his face all over and he opened his mouth with difficulty. His mouth was melted away. Doubtlessly he lost his senses by the torture and did not open his mouth for a long time. Such was his appearance. Though, his voices were powerful and he uttered no timid words. He said: "Mother and father, I am alright, never mind!" At these words I believed his will was still strong. Our first short meeting ended in this way. Not to worry his parents Jun Sik only said: "Never mind please!" and did not utter any more. Only three minutes were allowed for our meeting.

TORTURE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

REPORTER: Sung was sentenced to death and Jun Sik to 15 years' imprisonment in the first trial in October 1971. What did you feel then?

O GI SUN: Everything went black ahead of me. I thought everything ended.

REPORTER: Obviously, the south Korean "CIC" declared that the "campus spyring case" was a big one and involved 51 persons of four groups. What was the sentence of arrested south Koreans?

O GI SUN: They were declared guiltless or sentenced to probation. Only two were sentenced to imprisonment.

REPORTER: From then on, you visited prisons in south Korea but you failed to meet your sons because they did not allow for half a year from 1973 to 1974 and got no messages from them, we know.

O GI SUN: They behaved savagely. They cruelly tortured my sons to convert them. Weeping, I asked them to let me see my sons.

REPORTER: Jun Sik attempted suicide, didn't he?

O GI SUN: When I met him at Kwangju Prison he said so. He showed me his left hand, saying: "I attempted suicide because it was too painful to overcome."

Then he said that he would endure it to the end. It might be too hard for him to sustain. I heard that in Taejon Prison he suffered harsh tortures. Strong-willed Jun Sik must have had severe tortures. They must have beaten him like a cat or dog to convert him.

REPORTER: When Nishimura Kangichi (the late member of the House of Councilors of Japan from the Socialist Party) met Jun Sik at Kwangju Prison in May 1974 the latter disclosed the torture he suffered, which was widely reported in Japan.

O GI SUN: I heard after that Jun Sik was treated more rudely. I think his disclosure resulted in such harsh treatment. Since then they did not allow our meeting, though I went several times to meet him.

REPORTER: How did you meet Sung?

O GI SUN: After the head of Kwangju Prison was transferred to Taegu Prison our meeting was not permitted. Now I feel an urge to tear the prison head to pieces. They maimed Jun Sik. Not content with this, they tortured Sung and did not allow our meeting and kept him from reading. They brutally tortured Sung for one year and did not allow our meeting, though I earnestly asked them to. Now it makes me grind my teeth with rage.

REPORTER: Officials inflicted torture upon your sons and kept them from reading and meeting you to convert them. Were these all methods applied to do so?

O GI SUN: This happened between the first trial and the second one. One evening the "CIC" men took me to a roast meat house on a dirty back street, saying: "We have prepared good food for you. Let's have a talk over it."

There were nine men at a table. They seated Sung and me among them and said: "Just think over. Do reconsider till the coming trial." Sung, laughing, asked them what he should reconsider. Then they told him to admit his sin and repent of it and make a speech in Osaka and Tokyo to that effect.

They urged him to eat, but before he ate they cleared up all the plates on the table. Sung hated to take.

REPORTER: Did they ask you to persuade your sons to convert?

O GI SUN: When I went to the Chongju Public Security Reformatory the officials said if my son converted he would be released immediately. I said: "It is no use to tell me such a thing. I know nothing about his ideas. You had better tell my son."

(To Be Continued)

Irrigation in Korea (1)

Our irrigation system is perfect and guarantees high and stable harvest every year despite severe drought or heavy rain, the influence of the cold front.

Our country covers only a small part of land area of the world. But there are over 1,500 reservoirs, large and small, like seas and ramified irrigation channels long enough to go round the globe throughout the country.

Irrigation has been introduced not only in paddies and plains but also in dry fields and mountain areas.

Our country also boasts of a powerful drainage system to protect crops and fields from stagnant water. We have thousands of drainage stations and overflows thousands of kilometres long.

River improvement work was conducted throughout the country and the Taedonggang River, the Chongchon River and many other rivers have been improved, river banks and tidewater control dikes built, and afforestation work carried out extensively to protect arable land and crops from flood.

In recent years wells were dug and pipes driven in different places through a mass movement to obtain more water and prevent natural calamity more thoroughly.

With the completion of irrigation our peasants' age-old desire for water was met and ours became "a land of irrigation" where the fields overflow with water.

The perfect irrigation system established in our country—this is another great achievement made by our people under the brilliant rays of the rural theses authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

IRRIGATION—PRIMARY TASK OF RURAL TECHNICAL REVOLUTION

Since it began to lead the revolutionary struggle and the constructive work our Party has striven to lay a strong agricultural production basis unaffected by bad weather or other casual factors by conquering and remaking nature and enable our people to enjoy an independent and creative life.

Historically our farmers suffered much from drought and flood.

Before liberation the Japanese imperialists set up "irrigation associations" for plunder of food grain and spoke much about "increased rice production." But it was no more than a lip service and they did not construct irrigation facilities to speak of. Our country's area under irrigation before liberation was only about 100,000 hectares. Most of paddy fields were poorly irrigated.

After liberation our farmers had lands distributed but kept them idle for lack of irrigation water. This meant that land distribution alone was not enough for the rapid development of agriculture.

Irrigation was therefore essential to satisfy the age-old desire of our peasants for water, consolidate the results of the agrarian reform, overcome bad climatic conditions and turn the food-deficient northern half of the Republic into an area with food surplus, and to lay the firm basis of an independent national economy.

Our Party set irrigation as an important task to be carried out following the agrarian reform and put forward a correct irrigation policy, and mobilized all the Party, the whole country and the entire people for grand nature-remaking work for irrigation.

The main content of irrigation was to establish irrigation and drainage systems in fields and a system of forest and river conservancy through river improvement, dike construction and so on.

Irrigation is a firm production basis and strong material and technical means which make it possible to completely prevent drought and flood damages and scientifically use water in accord with the biological features of crops.

Our Party defined irrigation as the main content of the rural technical revolution and consistently followed the policy of giving it priority.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

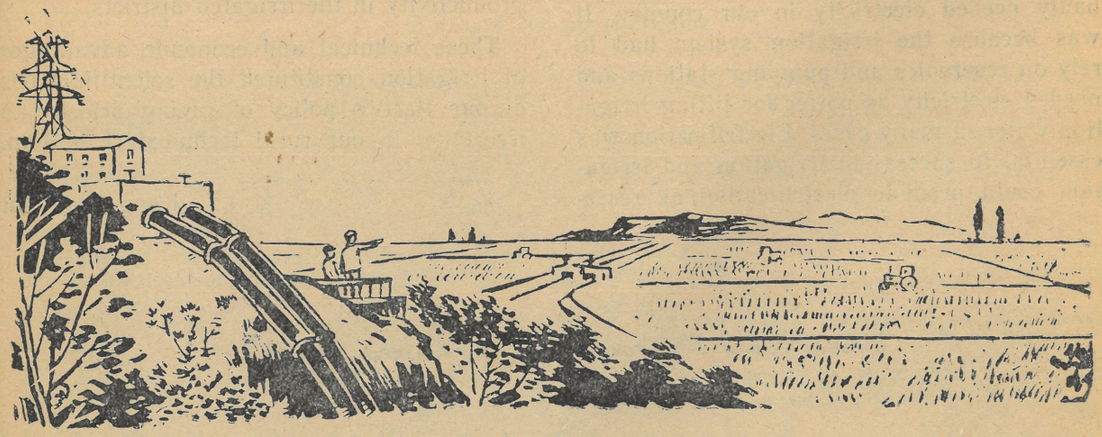
"Our Party set irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization as the basic contents of the technical revolution in the countryside and advanced the policy of giving priority to irrigation."

The specific features of agricultural production and the natural and climatic conditions of our country demanded that priority be given to irrigation in the rural technical revolution.

Unlike industry, agriculture is largely subject to the influence of the physiographical conditions. The weather is different in each country and so is its influence on agricultural production. Even the countries with favourable climatic conditions cannot fully meet the need of agricultural production for water. Agriculture which deals with living organisms cannot ensure production without water. Without machine man can do farming by hand. But without water farming is impossible.

Water is literally life-giving in agricultural production.

It was of particular importance in agricultural production to establish irrigation systems in the paddy and dry fields and prevent the damage of floods and droughts in our country where rice farming holds a big proportion and which suffers from a long spell of drought in spring and frequent floods



in summer.

Another reason why we gave precedence to irrigation was that it takes an important place in the rural technical revolution and has technical and economic advantages.

Irrigation provides a solid material and technical foundation for preventing the damage of flood and drought and reaping a high and stable harvest, promotes electrification, creates favourable conditions for mechanization and heightens the effect of chemicalization.

Good machines, techniques and fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals can neither produce any effect nor serve to increase agricultural production unless flood and drought damages are prevented.

Land rezoning for irrigation provides good conditions for expanding the area and scope of mechanized work. Irrigation can be successful only when it relies on modern mechanical techniques, and it can promote mechanization and its perfection in the irrigated districts. In this way irrigation is further promoted by mechanization and, at the same time, it prepares comprehensive mechanization and accelerates its realization.

The establishment of an irrigation system badly needed electricity in our country. It was because the irrigation system had to rely on reservoirs and pumping stations and needed electricity as power for lifting irrigation water in many cases. Electrification was essential to success in irrigation and irrigation could promote electrification as reservoirs across the country were used as sources of water power.

Irrigation also helped to spread fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals and produce their effect, and thus promoted chemicalization.

As it gave priority to irrigation and prevented the damages of floods and droughts and protected lands and crops, our Party could fulfil other tasks of the rural technical revolution with success.

Irrigation has great technical and economic advantages.

The establishment of irrigation and forest and river conservancy systems makes it possible to effectively use water in other branches, as well as in agriculture. The water of reservoirs and irrigation canals is used effectively for fresh-water fish breeding, for drinking and industrial purpose or for power generation.

Many irrigation works can be built without complex mechanical techniques with local labour, machines and materials.

Large investments are made in irrigation and forest and river conservancy works and produce their effects over a long time. But they are redeemed quickly because of high productivity in the irrigated districts.

These technical and economic advantages of irrigation constituted the scientific basis of our Party's policy of giving priority to irrigation in our rural technical revolution.

Kang Hyon Su

ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION

Visit to the Korean Folklore Museum (2)

—Ancient Fishing in Various Ways—

Exhibits showing our ancient fishing also incited our interests.

Our country being sea-bound on three sides and abundant with rivers and streams, fishing was done widely from primitive ages.

"I'll begin with the story of fishing in rivers. From remote times our ancestors invented various kinds of fishing tackle and methods which suited the features of rivers and fishes and caught plenty of fishes," said the guide, pointing to a picture showing the river fishing methods typical to our country. According to her explanation, the river fishing in our country was colourful in methods; the carp angling in the Amnok-gang River, mandarin fish-spearing in the Chongchon River, salmon weiring in the Tuman-gang River, salmon spearing in the Orang-chon River, trout spearing in the Rakdong River, etc. Then she guided me to another picture showing the fishing in the Taedong-gang River which flows through our capital Pyongyang.

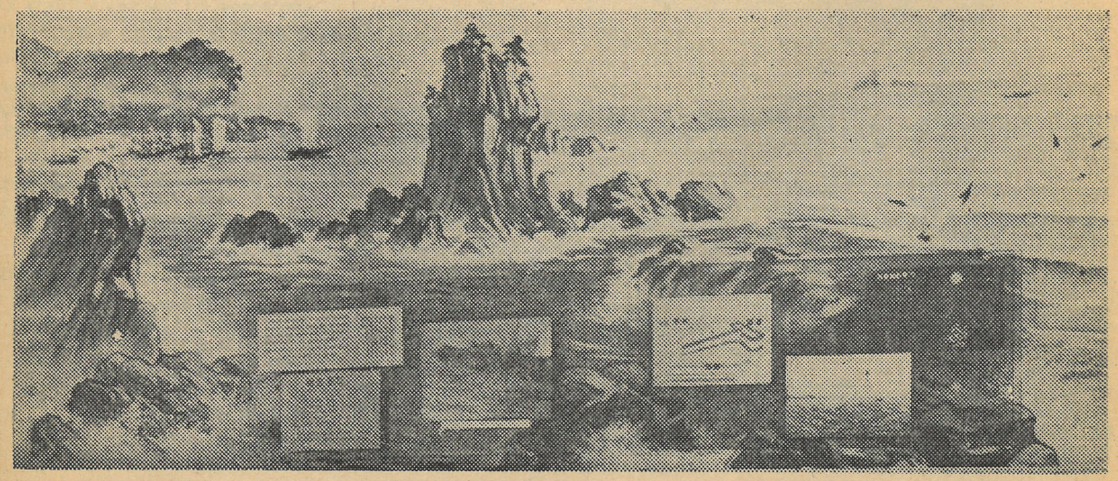
Almost all fishing methods used in other rivers in our country were applied in the Taedong-gang River too.

The most popular methods in this river were reeling in a canoe and, in winter, gigging and spearing in ice holes.

The river was famed for spearing. The spear was a long wooden staff to which a three-forked, barbed sharp iron head was fixed. A long string was attached to the other end of the staff. In ancient times the riverine people made holes in the frozen river and caught fish by thrusting or throwing such spear into the holes.

Spear-fishing was so popular that their fellowships were formed along the river. A fel-

A picture showing sea fishing



lowship embraced several hundred men. Such organizations had chiefs and vice-chiefs and their rules of fishing and their members observed them.

Hearing such words of the guide, I saw with great interest a spear displayed in the museum, an antiquity of over 200 years ago. It, over 5 metres in length, was a telling instrument in fishing known for flying "as swift as swallow", and so it was as much valued as a cow in its age, the guide said.

Displayed below it are some pieces of fishing tackle and a case for it fondly used by the riverine fishers.

The case, made hundreds of years ago, contained ten reeling hooks of various sizes and hand tools used in making or repairing hooks. Handy, exquisite in workmanship and good in appearance, it reflects well the rich life feeling of the then riverine anglers.

The guide said to me poring over the exhibits: "There were good customs in river fishing in ancient times. Fishing was done mainly by riverine peasants as their side-line. To protect fish, they caught only big fishes with hooks and spears, did not use small-meshed nets while netting, set the fishing season, made a rule forbidding the catch of spawner and observed it. It was also a taboo to poison the rivers. They did not violate others' fishing ground and distributed their catch equally among them irrespective of labour and money invested. They would also share the game with neighbours."

Then the guide showed me to the exhibits relating to our ancient fishing in the seas.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

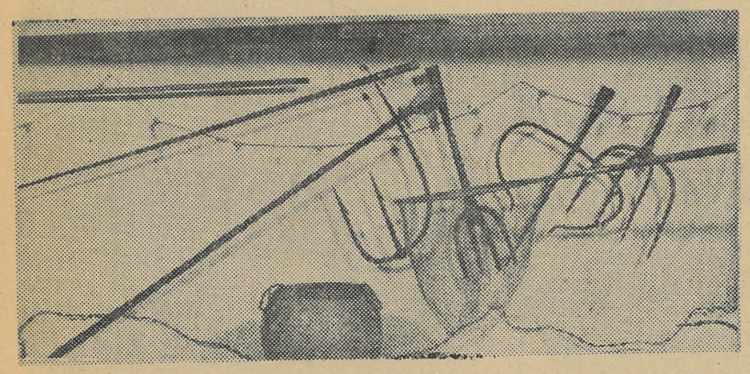
"...our people have always loved the sea and exploited it from antiquity."

Our people caught fish a great deal also in seas in remote ancient times. The *myongtae* fishery in the East Sea was particularly famous.

The guide, pointing to ancient fishing tackle displayed such as reel and line with multiple hooks and gill nets, which were said to have been used in catching *myongtae*, told us: "According to old records, the fish was named *myongtae* since it was caught first by a man surnamed Tae who lived in the Myongchon area of North Hamgyong Province, the northern region of our country. The *myongtae* fishery developed ever since the 15th century in our country."

Next important in the East Sea was the *sadol* fishery. The *sadol* fishery meant a kind of inshore fishing carried out by a small boat which, outfitted with harpoon, cutlass, hook and other kinds of fishing tackle, caught fish and harvested seaweed. It was a small-scale yet profitable inshore fishery which made it possible to catch lots of fish at low cost irrespective of seasons and kinds of game fish.

The guide also explained other kinds of fishing practice in the East Sea, pointing to such exhibits as octopus-pot used for trapping the cave-liking cephalopod and glasses used for observing objects beneath the surface of the water, etc.



Various kinds of fishing tackle

A picture showing spearing in the Taedong-gang River

Our West Sea was a good fishing ground as well from ancient times and famous for rich catch of yellow croaker and scabbard fish.

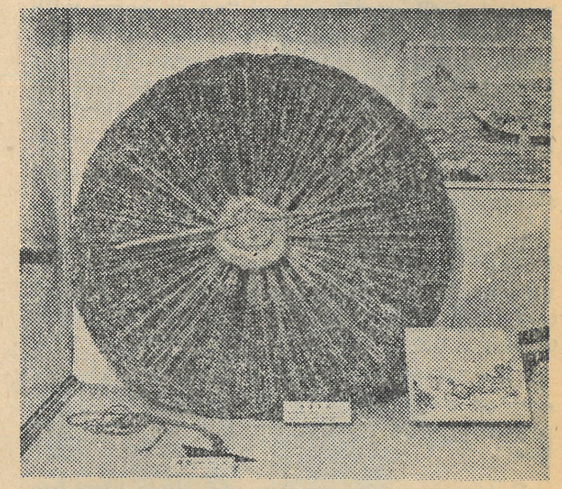
Now I, led by the guide, came to another exhibit, a discoloured flag not large in size, which is said to have been made hundreds of years ago. "This was a flag of good catch," began the guide and talked about the celebration of a good catch in fishing villages in ancient times, saying: "When boats appeared on the horizon flying the flag of good catch, the shore got astir with animation. Womenfolk bustled about to make rice cake and prepare a dainty repast to welcome the menfolk. And the whole village rippled with merry laughters. A jocund tune was struck up on the boats pulling in, people on the shore sang to it in chorus and danced round hand in hand. Of course, they sang and danced for joy of rich catch, but what was happier was that their beloved ones came back safe from the raging billows."

The museum also exhibits various materials on fishing including those on woman divers in our South Sea.

After seeing exhibits showing ancient fishing methods and tackle, I went to room No. 2.

Li Yong Gang

Tackle used in catching *myongtae*



RUIN OF SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMY

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The economy of south Korea under US imperialist occupation is in a state of irretrievable ruin."

Today the south Korean economy faces a ruinous crisis.

Once they advertised as if their economy were making a "high growth." But they had to admit themselves that their economic growth rate will stay at last year's level or go below it.

This is clear proof of the seriousness of south Korea's economic crisis.

The economic crisis is deepened particularly by the decline of export, the "life line" of south Korean economy, and by a great shortage of petroleum and rising prices of imported raw and other materials.

Things have now come to such a serious pass that foreign publications ridicule theirs as "shattered miracles," as "an economy wounded all over," and as "an economy with no hope of recovery from crisis," and that south Korean politicians deplore: "People's hard living and economic crisis are now on the point of explosion beyond the limit of patience."

But south Korea has nothing to forestall the crisis.

In order to escape the crisis, the south Korean authorities published "economic measures" one after another—sharp raise of exchange rate, official rate of interest, price of petroleum and electricity charges.

This bankrupted more enterprises and created a chaos in the financial world, aggravating the economic crisis as never before.

Enterprises, irrespective of their size, go bankrupt in large numbers and thousands of workers lose their jobs at once.

Even big enterprises and comprador enterprises reduce their operation considerably.

Worse is the situation of the middle and small enterprises.

In North Kyongsang Province, in 15 days after the publication of raise of exchange rate and bank interest rate a large number of enterprises suspended or curtailed operations, throwing out of jobs or putting in a state of unemployment over 12,000 workers.

The seriousness of the economic crisis is also proved by the fact that the Japanese enterprises which made huge profits in south Korea reduce equipment investment, withdraw capital or move their factories to other countries from there because they cannot make both ends meet.

South Korea, as other capitalist countries did, had published "business barometer." October last year the puppet authorities announced it as 0.7 and admitted that their economy faces a serious crisis. And now they cannot publish it any more.

The business indicator of below one means the ruinous crisis of the whole economy.

Though they boasted much about "growth" their economy is now in a serious crisis in reality.

Now they are crying for "stabilization" of price, people's living and the economy in a vain attempt to save themselves from economic ruin and social disorder and escape the deepening political and economic crises.

The economic crisis in south Korea today is an inevitable outcome of the policy of depending on foreign forces.

Dependence on foreign monopoly capital will only bring about the fuller control and ruin of the south Korean economy, reduce the south Korean people to debt slave of foreign countries and force the hardest living upon them.

Dependence on foreign forces and anti-popular policy cannot bring any economic "growth". They are the cause of economic ruin, deterioration of people's life and social disorder.

Kang Jin Su

Fable

FOX'S TRAP

The fox had a big headache. It was a dog guarding the poultry farm.

"How can I do with him?"

The fox was lost in thought in his dark hole, two nights and three days, supporting his sharp jaws with his forelegs. But he did not light on a happy idea.

"Ah me! How can I be blockheaded?!"

He jumped to his feet and crawled out of the hole. After a short walk in the wood he dropped down.

His legs fell into a pit.

"On the unlucky day, one falls on one's nose...."

Glowing with anger, he spat into the pit, looking at it from three corners of his eyes.

"Curse it! Damn it!..."

He hobbled along, saying a hundred and one bad things about it.

Suddenly a capital idea struck him.

"I must make a pitfall! That's just it. Ha, ha, ha,... Surely I am not a donkey!"

He was as light of heart as a feather. He dug a deep pit in the land under a big old chestnut tree at the foot of the mountain near the poultry farm.

And he put three big stones one on another beside it as a mark.

That night he went down the mountain for the farm. It was a moonlit night.

The dog was vigilantly going round the farm, with his ears pricked up as usual.

At first his hair stood on end but soon grew bold.

"Huh! You dog must remember your life ends tonight."

With his mouth watering he flew into a coop, making intentionally a low sound.

The cackle of hens broke the silence of the night. He jumped over the fence with a hen in his mouth, when the dog came after him, crying "Stop thief!"

"Things go on as I planned," the sly and cunning fox thought to himself and let go of the hen. He believed that though he set one free tonight, he could eat ten or twenty tomorrow night and ran as fast as his legs could carry him. The dog did not give up pursuit. Glancing back from time to time, he lured the dog into the lane.

Developing Countries Strive for Agricultural Progress

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The rural question acquires an especially important meaning in many countries formerly or still under the imperialist and colonialist yoke."

Today the developing countries are striving for agricultural progress.

The majority of the population in those countries are engaged in agriculture and agriculture is the key branch of the national economy.

But their agriculture is very backward as a result of the protracted colonial rule of the imperialists.

The development of agriculture is therefore imperative for them.

They are energetically pushing ahead with agricultural cooperation as an important work for increasing agricultural production.

Burma made large investments in agricultural cooperation and, on the basis of the already made achievements, it is striving to make the cooperative sector account for 50 per cent of agriculture.

Madagascar adopted the charter on socialist cooperation and started the cooperative movement on a full scale. It makes cooperation the central task of the plan for socio-economic progress in the countryside.

Benin, drawing on its own experiences gained in the organization and management of the cooperatives, is organizing cooperatives in the countryside.

Nepal set up a special committee and is energetically carrying on cooperation. Iraq organized agricultural cooperatives in farm villages near cities and even in mountain villages.

India, Syria, Mozambique, Tanzania and many other countries are organizing various forms of cooperatives.

The cooperatives account for a big share of agricultural production in the developing countries.

For agricultural progress the developing countries are working for irrigation.

Today the cold front seriously affects the world weather. It is quite natural, therefore, that they should pay primary attention to irrigation for a high and stable harvest.

Irrigation is a sure guarantee to prevent drought and flood damages and steadily increase agricultural production.

These countries regard irrigation as an important task for the growth of agricultural production and the development of the national economy and direct great efforts to it.

Iraq proclaimed the nationalization of water resources and is carrying out irrigation projects, large and small, making large investments.

Guyana cut waterways and built pumping stations in different places and is irrigating arid lands with many pumping machines.

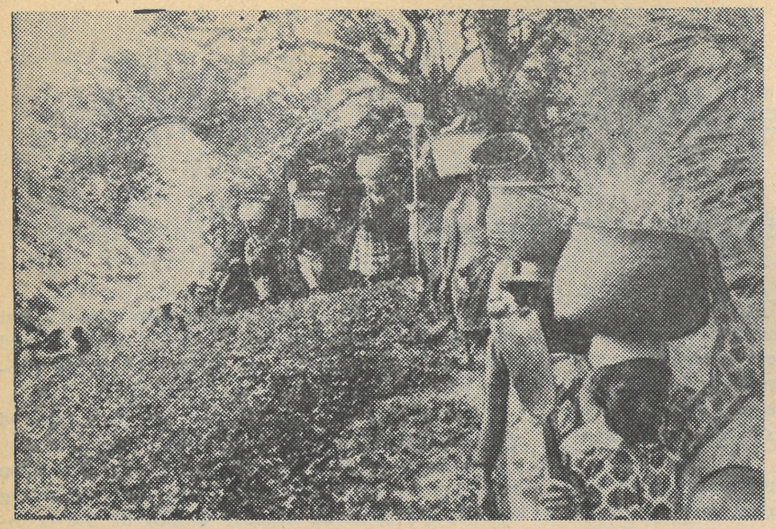
Upholding the government policy of actively conducting irrigation work for increase in food production, the Bangladesh people completed the irrigation and river development projects which started in 1979 for the irrigation of several hundred thousand acres of land.

Thailand is energetically carrying on middle and small-scale irrigation projects, building banks and dikes and cutting waterways.

India, hit by the severest drought in sixty years, pays deep attention to irrigation to protect crops from drought.

Senegal, Mali, Cape Verde Islands and Guinea-Bissau, scanty of water sources, are digging wells to obtain ground water for irrigation.

For agricultural progress the developing countries widely introduce advanced farming methods, while strengthening the material and technical foundations of the cooperatives.



Malagasy peasants going to work

The Philippines devotes much concern to scientific and technical farming. Its scientists intensified "green revolution" and produced new high-yielding strains of wheat and beans. Rice-producing Burma cultivates high-yielding and early-ripening rice on a big scale for the boost of rice harvest, enlarging the areas sown to it.

Niger is reclaiming wastelands to expand arable lands and training agricultural technicians. In order to develop agriculture, Guyana is establishing institutions to train many agricultural technicians.

The developing countries closely cooperate with each other for the development of agriculture.

Their vigorous efforts are producing good results in agricultural development.

Mozambican people harvesting cotton

"A little run and there will appear the chestnut tree and three stones. I will slip aside without being seen but the dog will run straight and fall into the pit."

Picturing this scene in his mind's eye, he ran.

Soon there appeared the chestnut tree.

He ran as quickly as he could with his tail up. Now he came three steps before the pit. The moment he was about to turn round the mark he fell into the pit with a yelp.

"Oh, Good Heavens!" He felt giddy and hardly opened his eyes.

The dog said "You fool! I failed twice to catch you stealing hens and went about the mountain for you and found the pit dug by you for me and moved your stones! You did not know this?!"

The dog hemmed and went on solemnly:

"This is the end of the one who tries to harm others. He who digs a pit for others falls in himself, you must remember."

Ever-Developing National Economy

—IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES—

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The developing countries of the third world must not only protect their resources from the imperialists' plunder but also actively exploit and effectively utilize their rich resources for national prosperity and progress and for the betterment of the people's lives."

The developing countries are faced with the heavy task of eliminating as early as possible the age-old backwardness and poverty left over by imperialist colonial rule and building a rich and powerful sovereign independent state.

In the carrying out of this difficult task it is important to actively exploit the natural resources, the national wealth, and effectively utilize them for the development of the national economy and for the betterment of the people's lives.

In particular, the active development of the traditional national economy is an effective way to speedily develop national industry by their own efforts, without relying on other countries for raw materials and technology.

The Southeast Asian countries have their own special products renowned to the world from old times.

Rice and teak of Burma, rubber and tin of Malaysia, jute and tea of Bangladesh, rice, broomcorn and rubber of Thailand—all these are essential for the progress of the economy and the lives of the peoples in these countries.

The Bangladesh people who have turned out in the struggle to create a new life under the slogan of economic self-reliance are scoring great successes in the cultivation of yellow hemp and its processing.

This country has 150 tea plantations and its output is increasing every year thanks to the efforts of farmers for rich harvest. Last year she harvested over 37,000 tons of tea and exported much of it.

The Bangladesh Government and people are actively developing jute and tea processing industries by their own efforts.

Bangladesh boasts of the world's biggest jute factory which turns out high-quality goods. Last year a new yellow hemp spinning mill started operation and now the tea factory is in the process of modernization.

Fifty-seven per cent of her territory covered with forests, Burma produces lots of good teak.

The Burmese Government and people pay deep attention to protecting and actively exploiting forests, the precious natural wealth of the country. They observe the afforestation month every year and plant trees in a mass movement. Last year alone, they planted about 3.7 million trees. In particular, they plant a great number of teak and its forests will be enlarged by 13,000 hectares.

Rubber industry plays a big role in the economy of Malaysia. Turning to account the favourable natural conditions, she creates the vast rubber tree forests every year. There are now over two million hectares of rubber plantations.

According to the comprehensive plan to increase the production of natural rubber, the Malaysian Government has recently taken a series of measures—expansion of rubber plantations, improvement of its species, increase of its yield, intensified scientific research, etc. According to a long-term plan rubber plantations will expand to eight million acres. Malaysia produced 1.64 million tons of natural rubber last year.

The Thai Government set last year as a "year of agriculture" and invested much funds in its development.

The Thai people discovered fresh species of rice and planted it in many provinces, expanded the area under irrigation and built dikes and dams. This brought about an increase in the output of rice, corn and sugar cane.

Thailand's rubber output is on the steady upgrade. Last fiscal year the output of rubber grew to over two million tons, increasing greatly the country's income of foreign currency.

As seen above, the economy of the Southeast Asian countries is taking on new looks thanks to the creative labour of the people.

Auspicious Holiday of Indonesian People

August 17 this year is the 35th anniversary of Indonesia's independence.

The Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Indonesian people on their holiday.

The country's independence opened up the highway to a new life for the Indonesian people. For 35 years after independence they have striven to get rid of the aftermath of long imperialist colonial rule, consolidate national independence and achieve the independent development of their country.

As a result, great progress has been made in their efforts to develop national industry.

To develop national industry they directed their efforts to exploiting actively rich underground resources which had been plundered by the colonialists for centuries.

Today they are energetically tapping crude petroleum, tin, bauxite, natural gas, nickel, copper and coal deposited in different places.

After independence Indonesia took various measures to increase economic independence, setting up factories and enterprises using domestic raw materials.

Cement, textile, tobacco and many other factories appeared.

In recent years processing industry has also developed. Timber and oil processing industries play a big role in Indonesia's industry. Great efforts are also directed to developing food and textile industries.

The Indonesian people are working hard to increase grain production and attain food self-sufficiency by expanding the area under irrigation and introducing the advanced farming methods.

The people's living standard is also rising.

Great progress has been made in their efforts to eliminate the aftermath of colonial rule from the fields of education and culture and develop national education and culture.

Our people heartily rejoice over the achievements made by the Indonesian people in their endeavours to build a new life.

In his congratulatory telegram to Indonesian President Suharto, President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will be further promoted in all spheres in accord with the ideal of the non-aligned movement."

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Indonesia are daily developing.

After the diplomatic relations were established on April 16, 1964 Korea and Indonesia have made vigorous efforts to build a new, independent and prosperous Asia and develop the non-aligned movement, closely cooperating with each other.

The Indonesian people express their understanding of and sympathy with our people in their struggle to reunify the country.

The promotion of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Indonesia, both non-aligned Asian countries, contributes to the building of a new independent and prosperous Asia, and the development of the non-aligned movement and to the two peoples' creation of a new life.

Our people are firmly convinced that these relations will further strengthen in conformity with the ideal of the non-aligned movement, and sincerely wish the Indonesian people greater success in their struggle.

Salute Singapore's Independence Day

The Korean people send congratulations and greetings to the Singaporean people on their national holiday.

On August 9, 1965, the Singaporean people declared their country's independence.

The country's independence opened the road of independence for the Singaporean people to build a new life.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Many countries are now striving to build an independent economy to consolidate the national independence they have won."

After its independence Singapore took a number of active measures to get rid of economic deformity, a result of long colonial rule, lay its industrial foundation and create new industrial districts.

It also undertook the building of industrial factories and enterprises while developing transit trade which plays a big role in the national economy, and completed many projects. Particularly in recent years heavy and light industrial factories, which are of great importance in developing its economy as a whole, have been set up such as steel mill, petrochemical factory, oil processing factory, fish processing factory and shipyard.

In industry the main stress is laid on the processing industry, which accounts for 30 per cent of gross national output value.

The "Jurong industrial district" in the southwest of Singapore produces steel, cement, match and textiles.

Many dwelling houses are under construction.

A campaign is afoot to find new land to create a new urban district and expand it. New lands of hundreds of hectares will be obtained on the seashore by 1985.

This country set up schools of all levels everywhere and is developing national education.

The Singaporean government and people pursue the non-alignment policy and strive to develop friendly and cooperative relations with many countries of the world.

Successes attained by the Singaporean people in their efforts to create a new life during last fifteen years are their precious gains and a vivid expression of independence.

Friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Singapore are favourably developing daily.

The two peoples established friendly relations and deepened them through the joint struggle for the bright future of Asia.

The establishment of the diplomatic relations in November 1975 represented a landmark in the promotion of understanding and friendship of the two peoples and in further strengthening the cooperative relations.

Korea and Singapore are both in Asia and are developing countries.

The development of their friendly and cooperative relations is in full accord with the ideal of the non-alignment movement and with the building of a new free independent and prosperous Asia.

The Singaporean government and people express the understanding of and sympathy with our people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people firmly believe that their friendly and cooperative relations with the Singaporean people will become closer in all fields.

On the 15th anniversary of Singapore's independence, the Korean people wish the Singaporean people greater success in their efforts to build a new, independent and prosperous society.

(Korea—A Lovely Land)

Kaema Plateau

The Kaema Plateau, over 1,200 metres above the sea-level, is the highest and vast one in our country. It spreads endlessly in the northern part of our country with Mt. Paekdu-san, a holy revolutionary mountain, in the distance.

It resembles a horse saddle, so it has been called "Kaema" from olden times.

It covers a vast area of three provinces—20,000 square kilometres. It is over 160 kilometres long from the east to the west and more than 120 kilometres from the north to the south.

Its southern end is surrounded by the wall-like Pujonryong Range, 1,500-2,000-odd metres above the sea and its northern end is linked directly with the continent. So its climate is continental.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery. Everywhere we can see hills and mountains and clear rivers, presenting a picturesque view."

The Kaema Plateau is magnificent and solemn, and very beautiful.

It is covered all over with trees. It is thick with evergreen pine trees and birch, oak, ash, maple and other broad-leaved trees from its foot up to 1,000 metres above the sea, with subfrigid needle-leaved trees such as larch and pine-nut trees above 1,000 metres, and with prostrate pine-nut trees and other short trees above 2,000 metres.

The plateau is a treasure house of forest resources in our country.

Its valleys and canyons are bright with light red azalea and wild pear and apricot flowers in spring and with peony flower, bellflower and other beautiful flowers in summer.

The side of Lake Pujon is flowed with sheep

Yellow rhododendron, cowberry, Therorhodion redowskianum and other alpine plants bear beautiful flowers in early summer on the top of mountains over 2,000 metres.

In autumn all the plateau glows red with maples and in winter it is covered with snow.

Streamlets flow over fantastic rocks or perpendicularly drop like unrolling white silk, throwing diamond sprays.

Limpid and beautiful lakes—Pujon, Changjin, Rangrim Lakes and the Hwangsuwon Reservoir in thick forests of the plateau add to its beauty.

The water of the Pujon Lake is so cold that even in the summer days people do not feel hot there. In spring beautiful flowers are mirrored in its water and it looks like a sea of flowers; in summer, when working people come and go in passenger boats, dipping their hands into its crystal-clear water, it is picturesque.

In winter the Pujon Lake is frozen over and offers the best and biggest skating ground in our country and is alive with skating fans.

The Changjin Lake, the third largest lake in our country, lies in the primeval forests of the Kaema Plateau like a vast expanse of sea. It is more than 80 kilometres round and has many indented bends.

Full-loaded boats busily come and go and their engine sound pleases sensitive ears.

The lake is as wide as the sea at some places and very narrow at other places.

The lakes and streams in the plateau famous for their clear water swarm with over 20 kinds of cold water fishes such as rainbow trout, hucho, char and Salmo lenok.

The plateau offers habitats of various birds and of tiger, bear, roe deer, goral, hare and many other wild animals. It is also rich in precious underground resources.

High peaks including the cloud-banded Chail Peak soaring like a giant above the green sea of trees, limpid lakes, green trees and beautiful flowers.... For its beautiful scenery, it attracts people all the year round.

With a far-reaching plan to exploit the Kaema Plateau and make the people there lead an abundant life, the great leader sent there a surveying group of scientists in the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War. Later he visited there many times.

Under his wise guidance and constant concern the plateau has now become one of the biggest centres of highland agriculture.

PAKISTANI ART TROUPE

Recently Pakistani artistes visited our country with a friendly feeling towards our people and gave many performances amidst the loud acclamations of our people.

At the Pyongyang Grand Theatre they started their performance with the immortal revolutionary paean "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and showed their high artistic skill.

Through dances, songs and national instrumental music they vividly depicted the Pakistani people's ardent love for their country, joy of fruitful labour and customs, etc.

Dance "Fishermen," song "Baluchistan Folk Song" and instrumental solo were their representative pieces.

Their performance presented well the Pakistani people's struggle to build a new life and their life feelings.

They sang well the Korean songs "Green Pines of Namsan Hill" and "Let's Sing of Our Boundless Happiness," winning the loud applause of the crowded audience.

During their stay in our country they visited historic Mangyongdae and saw the old home of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary museum and revolutionary places there. They also visited the Korean Art Gallery.

They attended the friendship gathering arranged by the Korea-Pakistan Friendship Society.

The visit to our country by the Pakistani art troupe contributed to strengthening the friendship established between the Korean and Pakistani peoples in the struggle to build a new life.

SHORT STORY

Immortal Liaison Agent

Song Hye Rang

Mother and son were sitting on the quiet pine-fringed beach.

The morning mist rose slowly and it revealed the picturesque Tado (island-dotted) Sea. A small sea-gull mewed woefully over them and flew away somewhere. It was still again all around, except for the murmuring of pine-woods and the sound of waters rippling against the shore.

The travellers who had just arrived by train took in the scene of this port town at the southern tip. It was already filled with the spring air—a striking contrast to the snow-clad Puk-ak Mountain in Seoul.

The mother, slim enough to be hidden behind the son's shoulders, was in a new-fashioned traditional overcoat, a gown for the season. One of her arms was put in her son's and the other was holding a bundle with a plaster figure protruding from its edge. She had chignon high on the back of her head after the fashion, quite a slim figure. You might well take her for his eldest sister.

The son was in the line of sculpture at the Seoul Art College and came for a model of woman diver. And the widow, well-off and leisure-seeking, was said to have accompanied him for a fresh taste of journey.

They were taking in the sea. They had reasoned nicely with agents on their way and now were waiting for the liaison member to the next rendezvous.

Hidden in the plaster figure "Water-Fetching Girl" held by the woman, was the taped record of President Kim Il Sung's speech on his 5-point proposal for reunification of the country. It was to be conveyed to the inhabitants of an island ahead of them. The son was in charge of the job—his first liaison task.

The mother gazed thoughtfully at the naive young son's profile. Who could say it isn't her last parting with him! She hated to think of it but could not throw the thought off. After all, she had so many memories of dear ones who had gone from her forever. She had survived untold pains each time she encountered dangers in the dedicated battle against the enemy. Yet at the moment, she, a woman of stout heart, found herself seized by sorrow at the approaching parting. Struggling to calm herself, she murmured, "Anyway, you must go, go."

Her stern eyes ran over the son's broad shoulders and fine presence. You're a boy no longer but how could you know that I've suffered so much, waiting for this long!

Presently a memory buried in the depth of her heart surfaced up. It was, of course, not of a story that could be talked in such a place carelessly but she could not help speaking it out to his son who was leaving soon.

"I've something to speak to you." Her voice was calm and soft.

I.

People had lived their way, each awaiting something to come around. They awoke hoping for it and went to bed with the same expectation. If anything happened, they took it as it was. No more. Fleeting it was to them. Yet, hunger, enemy's suppression and hardships were not taken for granted. For they were convinced that their homeland would be reunified. Even a prisoner on the eve of his execution did not abandon his hope of freedom.

However, things had got worse gradually since the so-called "UN Commission on Korea" came in January.

"Seems the American devils will set up a separate government." "Isn't that they scheme to divide Korea into two forever?"... Com-

ments on developments were on lips from one to another. Among them were the brokers' elders, wrinkled women selling bean sprouts and house maids of small shops.

There were pasted leaflets and appeals on the building walls and electric poles along the highways and back streets in Seoul. "UNCOK, get out at once!" "Oppose the treacherous separate elections resolutely!" "Korea to Koreans!" Strikes spread across the land of south Korea under these slogans. Even teen-age girls were among the students who boycotted school.

A girl was hurrying up the rise that bordered the ground of the Posong Middle School. She was in a sort of black tight uniform-jacket, old traditional purple skirt and black rubber shoes. Her neat plaits and light steps hinted her being a schoolgirl, but a hasty judgment was taboo as yet. After all, the fact was that nowadays the students disliked to be in uniforms. For most of schools went on strike and everyone was on alert against the shadowing police.

On the hill she straightened her slender body and after a pause, threw a worried glance in the direction of the path that rose from the back of the school. She looked a girl of innocence, with pretty close eyebrows and uneasy eyes darkly-lashed. She made towards the path. The last rays of the setting sun were playing red on the windows of the quiet school. She walked slowly along the site of the old castle and stopped at a flat rock into which struck a cluster of three old pine trees.

There was sheer bareness all around, except for some loosely scattered withered azaleas and the wooded Songbuk Hill beyond. She approached the trees and gazed down at the Songbuk valley shrouded in the evening mist and then across the school towards the handsome roofs of houses in Hyehwa-dong—the well-off quarters as they were called. Then her eyes went to the right, the wooded forest where the Songgyungwan House showed dimly.

Not a soul was to be seen. She wiped out the sweats on her brow and crouched down despairingly.

There came a sound from the tree-top and a magpie flew into the dim over the Songgyungwan House. Gazing up at the bird she was lost in thoughts.

She is Sun Im, the mother of this story. Last night she had a dream of her elder brother Sung Ho.... He wandered about for several months, taking refuge but things went bad and was arrested on a warrant. They dragged him up to this hill and set him under these pine trees and aimed guns at him. She rushed, her arms thrown out, calling him but before reaching the trees there was a shot and she awoke....

She couldn't tell it, but anyway she had been uneasy. There had been a massive roundup of the Leftists and came that dream of her brother, her only kith and support.

And so today she set out early to look for Sung Ho, calling at the places where she hoped he might have been. From Tonamdong to Yongdungpo, covering the width and breadth of Seoul. She went on foot all day. Of course, she hadn't money to spare. But what she really wanted was that she might have a luck and get some clue to his whereabouts, while looking about here and there.

The first place she visited was the Yongdungpo bicycle shop. To her surprise, it was closed, half of its name board let down. One year before, Sung Ho had been to this shop and at that time she stood guard for him in the distance. Was its owner gone? Or was it raided? It seemed something had happened to Sung Ho. But there're none to ask.

Then she went to the Porisu Tea House in Ryongsan. There, too, she simply regarded it from some distance away. It was crowded with garrisonmen and policemen. Now she remembered the imposing mansion with its 99 rooms in Kahoe-dong. It must have some connection with her brother, she thought. But what greeted her was the notice "Beware of the fierce dog!" in large letters on the gate. She could not bring herself to ring it, for she couldn't make out which of its folk was in contact with Sung Ho. Its millionaire host, or his idle wife who was fond of young university buddies, or his son worshipping Karl Marx, or his fanciful daughter adoring Sung Ho, or the boy servant attending on the dog?

Sun Im trod about in search of Sung Ho, but in vain. And toward the dusk, with her last hope, she came to this triple-pine rock-site which had once been used as his rendezvous with students of Posong Middle School and which, for that reason, intruded into her last ominous dream.

Sun Im nearly cried. Of course she was hungry and tired. But she had endured it. If you looked at her life, you would wonder how she could continue her study and feed herself and you could easily understand it.

Sung Ho gave her sometimes a good sum of money to help her studying, but at times he did not come to her for several months. Then suddenly he would turn up and ask Sun Im for money for cigarettes.

Sun Im was what you call one of queer creatures, a girl who seemed to live on hope. After all, she ate little, yet laughed well and did excellently in school. She even went to theatres when she was not pressed for school fees. A clever, merry, proud girl. Poor as she was, Sun Im was loved and helped much by her kind mates. You'll misunderstand her, though, if you think her cheerfulness simply came from her turn of mind or some other fact like the backing of others.

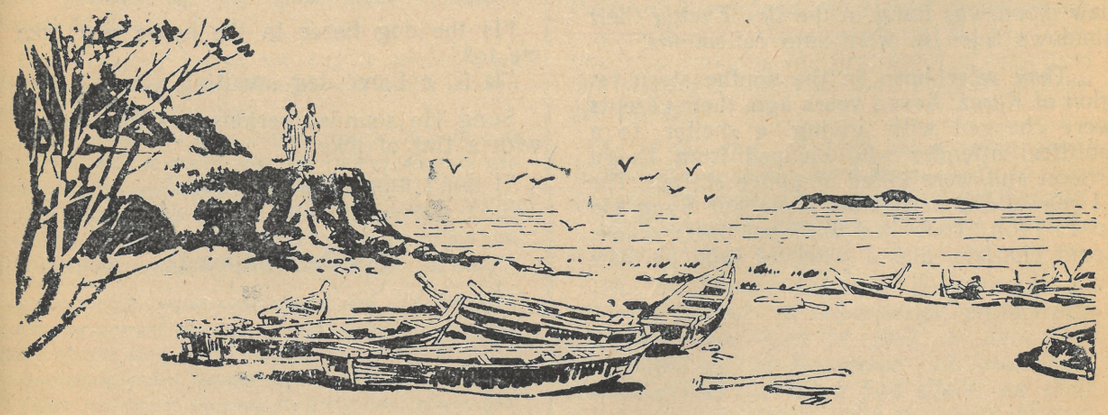
She has her brother Sung Ho whom she was proud of and who cannot be bartered for anything in the world. Then there was "their own world" and a new life that was promised to her by him.

Sung Ho had been a medical student, a sport lover. How splendid it was, when the husky baseball player in white uniforms was swinging his bat focussing the attentions of girl students. He was jolly, carefree and a favourite with everyone. And his mischievous large eyes, good-natured laugh and brilliant face. He was precise in some aspect, too. And his kindness! Sung Ho would mend her wornout sportshoes or broken bag strings, and say, "You look pretty rather when you part your hair in the right, eh."

Sun Im was absorbed in her recollections. Then suddenly a fear seized her: What if he was arrested?

She got frightened to her feet and hurried down to the path in the growing dusk. She remembered that she had missed visiting the house of a forest ranger in the chestnut valley over the Miari Pass, she got cheered up and quickened her pace through the busy pedestrians.

She nearly reached the crown of the narrow pass filled with vehicles, when a bicycle was heard ringing, warning the passers-by. She turned to the roadside but the rider followed closer, still ringing. Sun Im got raged and turned a little. "Don't you see, rascal?" she shot a glance over her shoulder at the impudent joker.



But all the same the rider pursued as if trying to hit her and stopped short just at her heels. She quickly noticed the triangular tin plate below the handle. A husky fellow was standing out against the headlight flooding from the car behind. He was chuckling. It upset Sun Im and she turned away.

"Step aside, eh", the voice was resonant, evidently in Kyongsang provincial accent.

"Ah!..." she gasped. She cupped her mouth with her hand and restrained further uttering. The black eyebrows, sharp nose and smiling face showing white teeth .... it was her brother Sung Ho.

They crossed over the pass and took to a solitary path. Sun Im jumped on the rear seat of the bicycle.

Sung Ho said he had been to her lodging and he had sent for her twice.

"Where have you been all day long?" asked he, pedalling slowly.

Sun Im felt her heart too full to speak about her dream and her vain roaming about the town.

By the time she met him, Sun Im was quite relieved and her distress experienced during the day did not matter at all. "I ...," she faltered between sobs.

Sung Ho asked no more. He guessed she had wandered about for a job. They were silent for a while. Stars twinkled and the new moon was hung in the sky. Eyeing their shadows Sun Im went into reflections.

...They were born in the southeastern region of Korea. Seven years ago, their parents were charged with giving a shelter to a political offender who escaped from Taegu Prison and were killed at police station. The 11-year old Sun Im had none but Sung Ho to rely on. They had sold out their house, scant chattels, and a patch of land in their possession and moved to Sung Ho's lodging in Taegu. At that time, too, they were on a bicycle like today, with a small bundle on it. Soon came the liberation of the country and it was followed by the October Resistance.

Since then Sun Im had shared sufferings with her brother who was involved in underground struggle. Last spring, Sun Im came up to Seoul, in the hope of looking for her brother who took refuge there after escaping from prison....

"How things are in school?" He meant its strike.

"Goes well...," she answered without enthusiasm.

She only felt an urge to bury her face on his broad back. What mattered to her now was that he was well, she was with him and they were enjoying the spring breeze under the mellow moonlight, though briefly.

After a while Sun Im asked in a soft tone. "Why did you look for me?"

Sung Ho went on his way instead of answering. He said, "Did you have supper?"

Sun Im was disappointed.

"Do you mean to take me to supper?"

Suddenly there came a bark of a dog. Sun Im grasped his waist unconsciously.

"Afraid of the dog, you still?"

"I'm...."

"What a childish...."

"Is the dog fierce in the house you take me to?"

"It is, a fierce dog awaiting you."

Sung Ho sounded serious, his tone mixed with a tint of joke.

"I don't mind, I'm with you."

"...."

(To Be Continued)

DO YOU KNOW?

Lakes in Our Country

Our country is rich not only in mountains but in lakes. Natural lakes count more than one hundred.

Our natural lakes are classified into lakes formed by volcanic activities and crustal movements, inland sea-lakes and river-bed lakes.

Lake Chonji of Mt. Paekdu-san and Lake Changyon are typical lakes made by volcanic activities and crustal movements.

Lake Chonji lies on the top of Mt. Paekdu-san, the highest of all mountains in our country. It is over 300 metres deep and rimmed by wall-like cliffs 500 metres high.

Most of our lakes are inland sea-lakes, the typical of which are Lake Kwangpo and Lake Tongjong.

Lake Kwangpo is the biggest of our natural lakes. It is about 28 km round.

It was left useless for ages. But it is now used for duck and fish breeding and for irrigation under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Lake Tongjong lies on the way to world-famous Mt. Kumgang-san from Wonsan, a beautiful modern port city on the East Sea.

The lake water is very limpid, though its bottom is mud. The mud is widely used for cure of diseases and promotion of working people's health.

Our river-bed lakes are not many in numbers. Large and small river-bed lakes are used for irrigation and fish-breeding, and some are remade into farmlands.

Afforestation, water conservancy and river improvement are carried out in a mass movement, so that lakes of this kind don't arise.

Our country also boasts of over 1,500 reservoirs.

These reservoirs are used for irrigation, power generation, fish-breeding and transport according to the wise plan of the great leader for using lakes comprehensively.

There are well-appointed modern rest homes on the scenic shores of reservoirs for working people.

Agreement on Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan

The agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan was concluded between the Red Cross Societies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan to let Koreans in Japan return to the DPRK, their glorious fatherland.

It was signed by the two Red Cross Societies in Calcutta of India on August 13, 1959.

It provides for repatriation of all Koreans in Japan including those with Japanese nationality and their wives or husbands, sons and daughters and other dependents who are desirous of returning home.

It is a realization of the noble compatriotic and humanistic measures of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government.

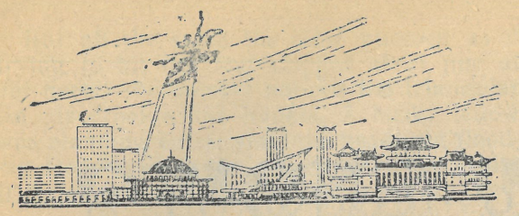
According to this agreement, the repatriation ship carrying the first batch of returnees left Niigata of Japan for the DPRK on December 14, 1959.

As of the end of 1979 since then about 100,000 Koreans returned from Japan to their socialist fatherland in more than 180 batches.

Of course, it was not smoothly that the agreement was executed.

The reactionary Japanese government, instigated by the US imperialists, unilaterally "decided" on April 21, 1967 to annul the agreement as of November 12 that year, blabbing that it has a bad effect on their "diplomatic relations" with the south Korean puppet clique.

But the repatriation work resumed in 1971 after a three-year suspension thanks to the active measures of President Kim Il Sung.



NEWS

UNESCO Regional Consultation on the Linking of Formal and Non-formal Education in Asia

A UNESCO regional consultation on the linking of formal and non-formal education in Asia was held in May in Pyongyang, the capital of our country.

It was attended by Gelpi Ettore, Chief of the Unit of the Permanent Education Division of Structures, Contents, Methods and Techniques of Education of the UNESCO who is delegate of the Director-General of the UNESCO, and the educational specialists of the Republic of India, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Philippines, the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, the Republic of Indonesia, the Kingdom of Thailand and the People's Republic of China, and observers.

At the meeting the delegate of the Director-General of the UNESCO made an opening speech and Ryu Gum Son, Minister of Common Education of the DPRK, made a congratulatory speech.

The following agenda items were adopted at the meeting:

1. Problems of unity and variety of structures, of continuity and mobility within the educational system in the perspective of life-long education and roles and functions of formal and non-formal education.
2. Relations and modelity of articulation between formal and non-formal education and their links with the world of work, cultural animation and community action; experiences and approaches in the countries of the Asian and Oceanian regions.
3. Suggestions in order to improve the articulation between formal and non-formal education at different levels, particularly so far as the educational structures and curricula, and educational practice are concerned.

At the five-day meeting the participants exchanged the successes and experiences gained by Asian countries fighting to build an independent and prosperous Asia in the linking of formal and non-formal education and studied ways to improve and develop education.

The meeting emphasized the importance of the linking of formal and non-formal education in the life-long education of people and pointed out that it is important to give priority to formal education and enhance its role decisively and effectively utilize various educational facilities to strengthen non-formal education.

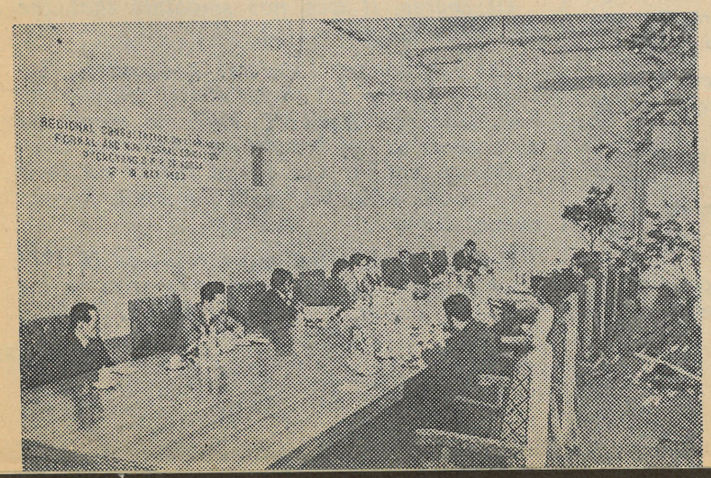
The meeting paid attention to the matter as to how to enroll people into various forms of the network of non-formal education and increase their knowledge and emphasized the need of developing in proper link pre-school education, formal education and adult education.

The meeting paid deep attention to and highly appreciated the superiority of the education system in the DPRK and its experience in eliminating illiteracy and making all working people possess general knowledge above the level of the middle school graduate, its experience in running the education system under which people study while working, especially in running the factory colleges.

The meeting proceeded in an open-hearted and sincere atmosphere in the spirit of mutual understanding, sincerity and cooperation.

After successfully discussing all the agenda items, the meeting adopted a final report.

Concluding the meeting, the participants expressed thanks to President Kim Il Sung and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for having paid deep concern for the successful consultation.



No. 809584

LOOK AT THIS ATROCIOUS BESTIALITY OF CUTTHROATS!

The cutthroat Chon Du Hwan military gang plunged Kwangju in south Korea which rose in resistance into a pool of blood in May.

The blood-thirsty hooligans killed more than 2,000 citizens, wounded over 10,000 and arrested thousands of students and citizens in this city in a few days.

To win back democracy, students and people of this city called for the abolition of the notorious "Yusin system" and for the repeal of "emergency martial law." Theirs was a just struggle and they can never be offenders or the target of repression!

The fiendish brutalities of the Chon Du Hwan junta put even beasts to shame and quiver even trees and grasses in this land with rage.

The whole of Kwangju and south Korea are boiling with wrath.

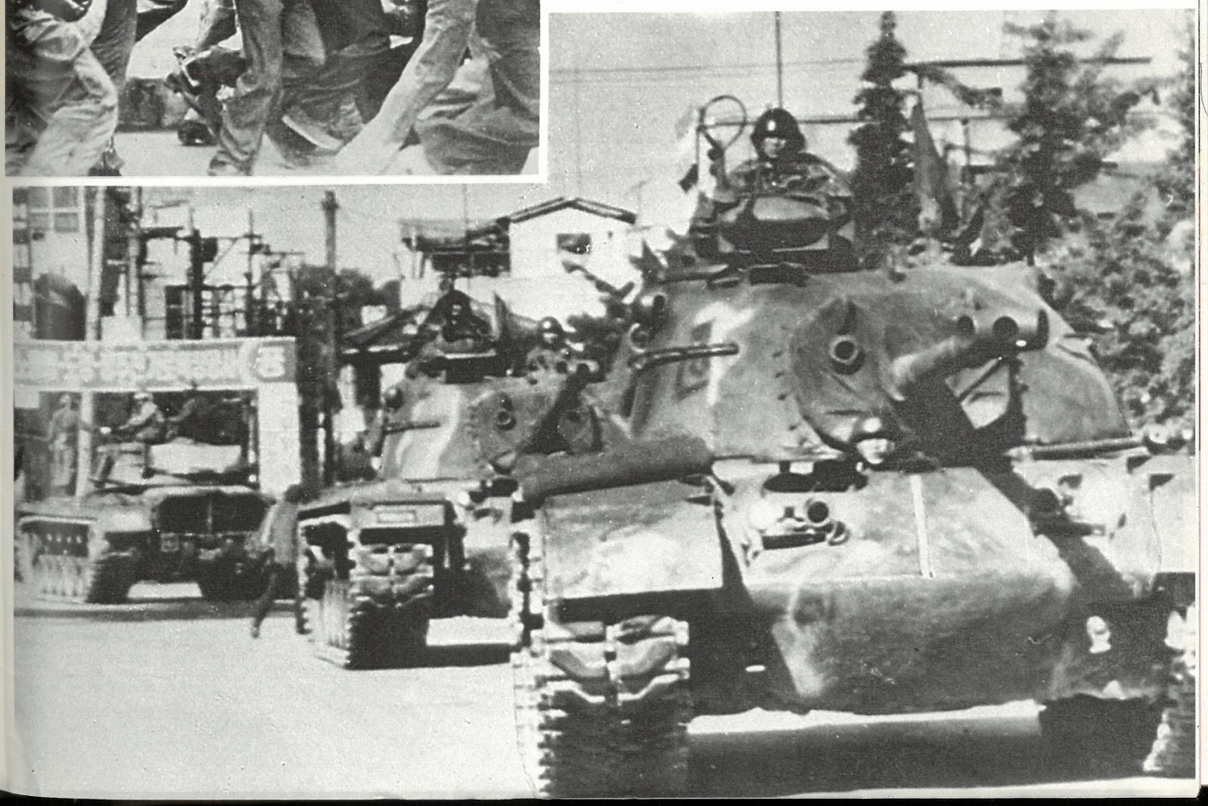
Hurling Kwangju into a sea of blood, the Chon Du Hwan military gang raised a hurricane of fascist suppression all over south Korea, rigged up the "Special National Security Committee," and openly went over to military administration.

The fascist outrage of the clique of Chon Du Hwan, the right-hand man of shot Pak Jung Hi, should never be tolerated.

The south Korean people will make the military hooligans pay for the blood shed by Kwangju people a thousand times and the military junta will be severely punished by history.

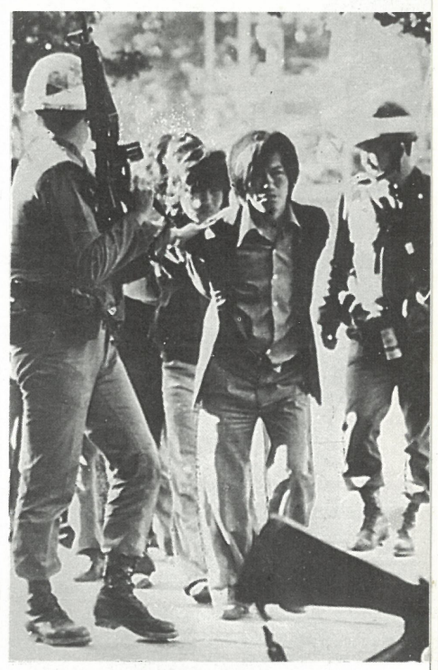
The outrageous junta rain blows on demonstrators

Murderous armoured forces hurled to suppress the people



Gun pointed at innocent children dragged out

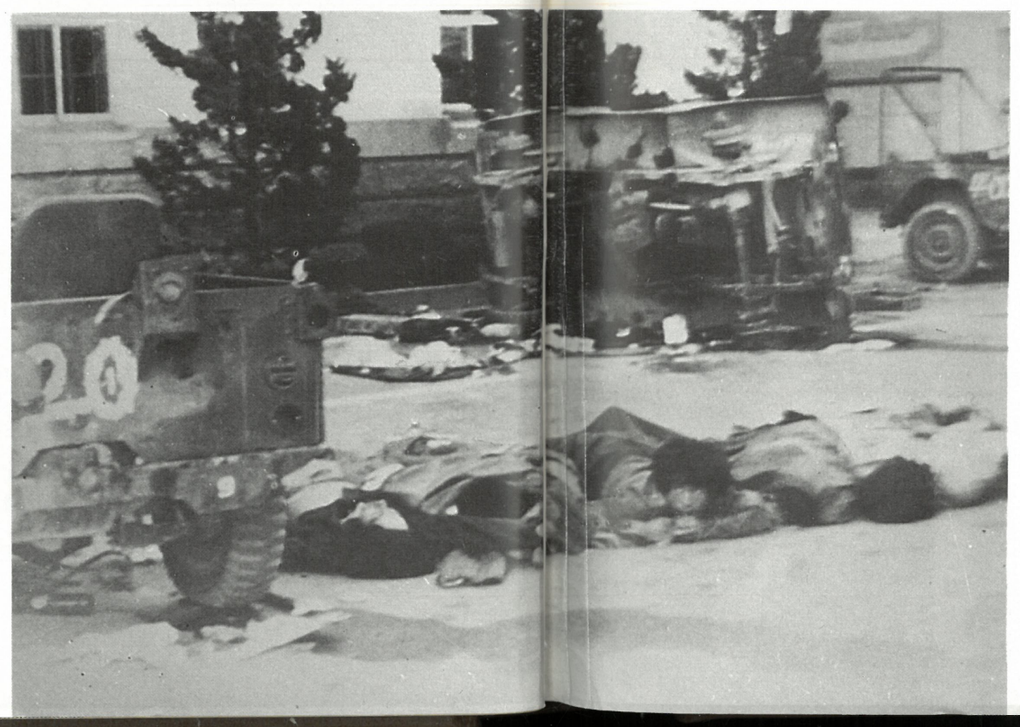
A man is pulled about like a stuff
by the outrageous military



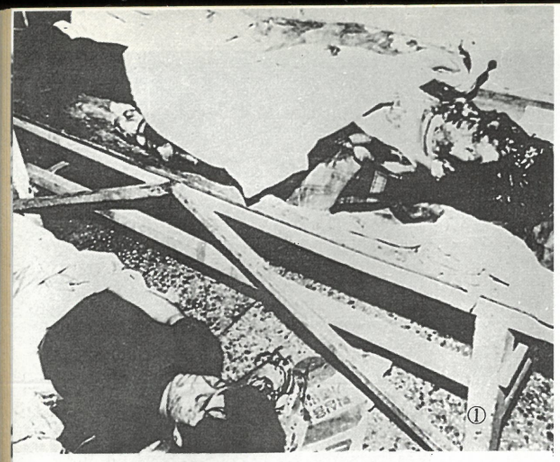
Military cutthroats arrest youth
and students indiscriminately

Mothers wail, cursing the junta
who killed their sons

Kwangju street strewn
with corpses of youth
and civilians



The atrocious military hit
students with rifle butts



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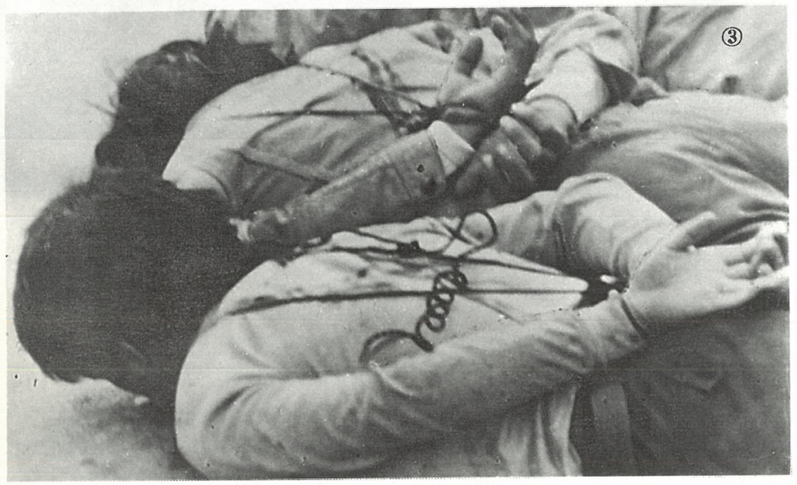

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① Students killed by the homicidal military junta

② Patriotic youth, hands bound, are dragged out

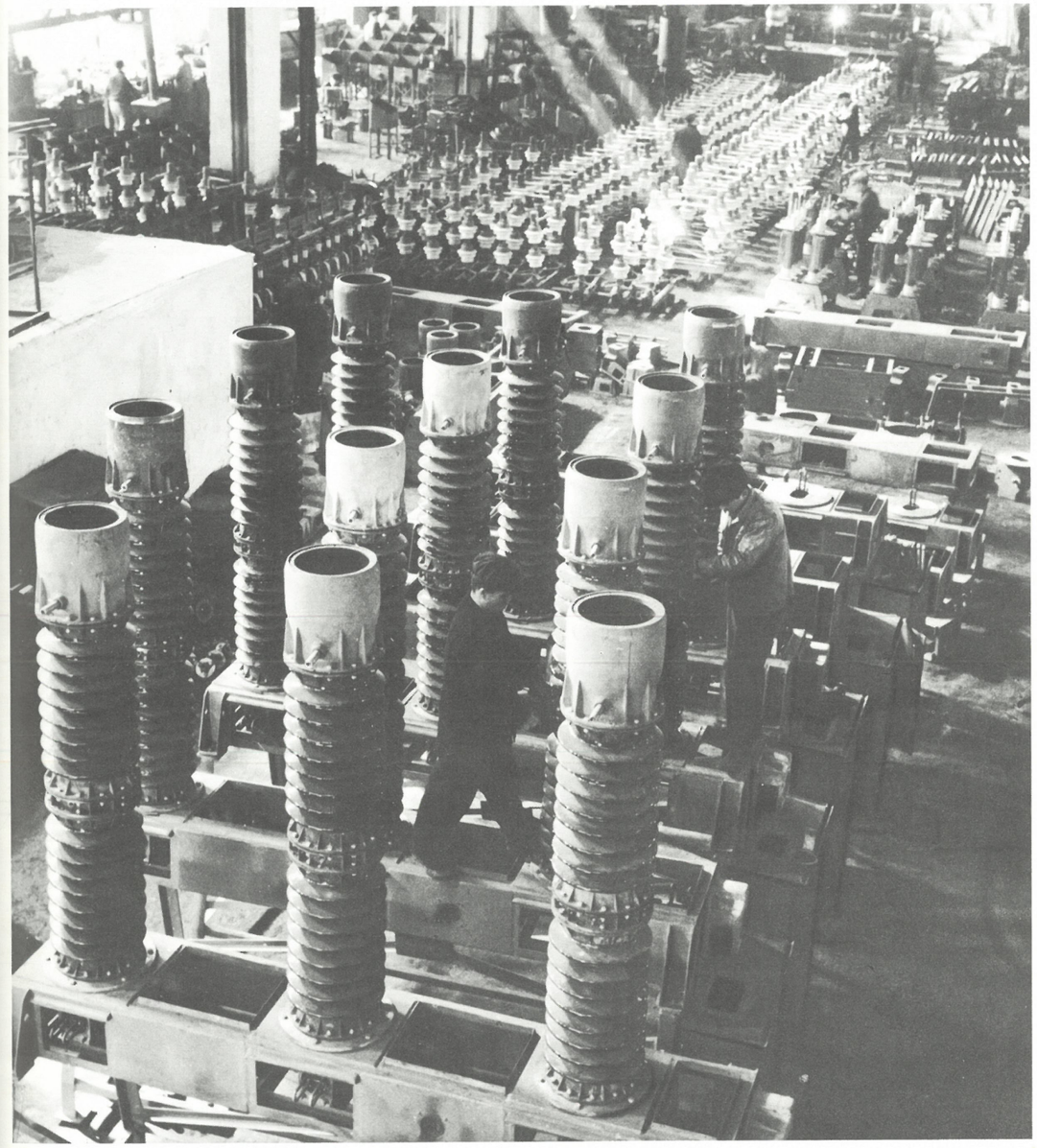
③ Bound revolters sank to the ground, blood gushing from mouths

④ Barbarous suppressors hit revolters with truncheon

⑤ Gangsters suppress revolters, seizing them by the hair

④

⑤



No. 1350

Korea Today

9
1980